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THE ITEM

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THE PROHIBITION WAGON.

(*Air: "Wait for the Wagon."*)

On a recent Tuesday morning
Some Keystone folks set out
In a Prohibition wagon,
With a Prohibition shout.
Crawford, Mercer, Butler,
Warren, Fayette, Greene,
Forest, Beaver, Bradford,
Tioga and McKean.
CHORUS.—Where was Allegheny?
Where *was* Lycoming?
Clinton, Berks, and Adams?
Armstrong and Monroe?—(*Repeat Chorus.*)

With Henry W. Palmer,
A leader brave and true,
In this Prohibition wagon,
These took seats (did you?)
Huntingdon and Wyoming,
Cameron and Potter, too,
Westmoreland and Venango,
With Jefferson so true.
CHORUS.—Where was Philadelphia?
Columbia and Erie?
Bedford, Bucks, and Perry?
Somerset and York?--(*Repeat Chorus.*)

All good folks were invited,
None need have stayed at home,
For in this Prohibition wagon
There was plenty of room.
Indiana, Clarion, Centre,
Clearfield, Lawrence, Blair,
Susquehanna, Mifflin, Union,
And Washington were there.
CHORUS.—Where was Lackawanna?
Where *was* Lancaster?
Lebanon, Luzerne, Lehigh?
Cumberland and Pike?—(*Repeat Chorus.*)

On our eastern map so clouded*
One lonely star shines bright;
With loving hearts we crown her
"CHESTER, QUEEN OF NIGHT."
Though our western stars are many,
And our eastern stars still few,
Don't forget the good old wagon
Is waiting still for you.
CHORUS.—Make haste, Montgomery,
Wayne and Juniata,
Franklin, Cambria, Fulton,
Carbon and Montour.—(*Repeat Chorus.*)

And still, for tardy laggards,
Prohibition horns we'll blow,
For our Prohibition wagon
Is bound you see to go.
Room for Northampton,
And for Northumberland, too,
Sullivan, Snyder, Schuylkill,
Delaware, Dauphin, Elk,
CHORUS.—No room for License!
No room for License!
Hurrah for Prohibition!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!—(*Repeat chorus.*)

* See Map of "How the Counties of Pennsylvania Voted," published by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., from the Philadelphia *Press*.

The True Gentleman.

The following sketch is called "The portrait of a True Gentleman." It was found in an old manorhouse in Gloucestershire, written and framed and hung over the mantlepiece of a tapestried sitting-room:

"The true gentleman is God's servant, the world's master and his own man; virtue is his business, study his recreation, contentment his rest and happiness his reward; God is his Father, Jesus Christ is his Saviour, the saints his brethren, and all that need him his friends; devotion is his chaplain, chastity his chamberlain, sobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hospitality his housekeeper, providence his steward, charity his treasurer, piety his mistress of the house, and discretion his porter to let in or out as most fit. Thus is his whole family made up of virtues, and he is the master of the house. He is necessitated to take the world on his way to heaven, but he walks through it as fast as he can, and all his business by the way is to make himself and others happy. Take him in two words—a man and a Christian."

THE President and Governor have issued the annual Thanksgiving Proclamation.

First Singing of "Home, Sweet Homo."

Perhaps the most thrilling quarter of an hour of John Howard Payne's life was that when Jenny Lind sang "Home Sweet Home," to him. The occasion was the Jenny Lind concert in Washington, the night of December 17, 1850. The assembly was, perhaps, the most distinguished ever seen in a concert room in this country. The immense National Hall, hastily constructed for the occasion on the ruins of the burned National Theater, was filled to overflowing. Among the notables present and occupying front seats were President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, General Scott and John Howard Payne. Jenny Lind opened with the "Casta Diva," and followed with the "Flute Song" (in which her voice contested rivalry for purity and sweetness with a flute in the duet), then the famous "Bird Song," and next on her programme the "Greeting to America." All the pieces were applauded apparently to the full capacity of an enthusiastic audience, and Mr. Webster, who was in his most genial after-dinner mood, emphasized the plaudit by rising from his seat, and making Jenny a profound bow, as if responding for the country to her "Greeting." But when the "Swedish Nightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direction of John Howard Payne and giving "Home, Sweet Home," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity and simplicity fitting both the words and air of the immortal song, the difference was at once seen between the mechanical applause called out by a display of a fine vocalization, and that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Before the first line of the song was completed the audience was fairly "off its feet," and could scarcely wait for a pause to give expression to its enthusiasm. People ordinarily of the undemonstrative sort clapped, stamped and shouted as if they were mad, and it seemed as if there would be no end to the uproar. Meantime all eyes were turned upon Payne, a smallsized, elegantly molded, gray-haired gentleman, who blushed violently at finding himself the centre of so many glances.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

The Toll-Gate of Life.

We are all on our journey. The world through which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which vice and folly have erected their toll-gates for the accommdation of those who choose to call as they go—and there are very few of all the hosts of travelers who do not occasionally stop a little at one or the other of them, and consequently pay more or less to the tax-gatherers. Pay more or less we say, because there is great variety, as well in the amount as in the kind of toll exacted at those different stopping places.

Pride and fashion take heavy tolls of the purse—many men have become beggars by paying at their gates—the ordinary rates they charge are heavy, and the road that way none of the best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road at the outset, she tempts the traveler with many fair promises and wins thousands; but she takes without mercy; like an artful robber, she allures till she gets her victim in her power, and then she strips him of wealth and money, and turns him off a miserable object into the worst of our most rugged roads of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villian. He is the very worst toll-gatherer on the road, for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but robs them of their very brain. The men you meet on the road, ragged and ruined in fame and fortune are generally his visitors.

And so we might go on enumerating many others who gather toll from the unwary. Accidents often happen it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through at least tolerably well, have been stopping by the way at some of these places. The plain, common-sense men who travel straight forward get through without much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes every one at the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he keeps in with. We are all apt to do as companions do—stop where they stop and pay toll where they pay. The chances are ten to one but our choice in this particular always decides our fate.

Be careful of your habits; these make men. And they require long and careful culture ere they grow up to a second nature. Good habits we speak of. Bad habits are easily acquired—they are spontaneous weeds that flourish rapidly and rankly without care or culture.

Keeping At It.

There is a very old but a very good story about a boy who was engaged, one winter's day, in putting a ton of coal into a cellar. His only implement was a small fire shovel, and, noticing this, a benevolent old gentleman expressed surprise and commiseration.

"My son," said he, "you surely do not expect to put in all that coal with that little shovel?"

"Oh, yes, I do," replied the boy, cheerfully, "All I have to do is to keep at it."

There is a lesson in this story for young and old, and it is exemplified in the lives of the great men of the world. It is a mistake to suppose that the best work of the world is done by people of great strength and many opportunities. "Keeping at it" is the secret of success.

You frequently read of the "fastest" brick-layer oyster-opener, type-setter, or whatever it may be; but upon investigation you will find that these "fast" people are not at the head of their respective trades or professions. It is the steady workman who commands the best wages—the man who keeps at it.

Newton kept at it for three years until he discovered the principle of gravitation, and Kepler was nearly a lifetime in working out his three laws of the universe. Morse kept at it with the electric telegraph until he turned failure into success, and Edison kept at it until he turned the phonograph from a toy into a world's wonder.

Success is rarely a matter of accident. Spirit and pluck always achieve great results. There is no such thing as luck.

"Luck!" said Wellington—"I *make* luck!"

Darwin was rarely able to work long at a time. He accomplished his great work by having a single aim, and putting every ounce of his force and every hour of his time into the task which he had set before him.

He never scattered his energy, he never wasted an hour, and by steadily keeping at it in spite of continual ill-health and of long intervals of semi-invalidism, he did a great work, and has left the impression upon the world of a man of extraordinary energy and working capacity.

Train Your Boys.

Upon you, mothers and sisters, the instruction of boys in politeness depends. Girls, as a general thing, take to this sort of thing rather naturally, but with boys it is often a matter of line upon line, and precept upon precept.

A young man may acquire a good deal in dancing school and society, but the best manners are those to which he has always been accustomed—which he has always had. Boys should not be taught by words alone, but by manner, and by showing what is expected of them; or if a boy is allowed to be rude, careless in manners, or inattentive to the ladies of his own family, he will surely fail, sometimes at least, in the courtesy due other women. Teach him to say, "I beg your pardon," or "What did you say?" if he wishes to ask for a repetition of a question, instead of "Eh?" or "Uh?" or "What?" And teach him to say, "Yes," if he means assent, and not grunt or say, "M."

Teach him to rise and open the door for any lady who leaves the room, even if she is a perfect stranger to him, and in his own house he will not only open the door of the room but the hall door as well, if there be no servant at hand to do so, for a departing guest, lady or gentleman, should never be left to find the way alone. He also should open the door and close it after his guests have entered. Teach him to offer a lady assistance if she goes to open or close a window or door, or do any labor of that sort; to find a seat for the lady whom he escorts into a room, and arange for her comfort at table before he takes his own seat. Teach him to rise from his seat when a lady enters the room where he is sitting, to raise his hat always when speaking to a lady, or when performing any little service for her, even if she be a stranger, and never to shake hands with one person while talking to another.

Perhaps he would complain that it was "a lot for a fellow to remember," if you should attempt to teach him these and the hundred other things of which you will think, but have patience, urge one thing at a time upon his attention, and his "manners" will be a part of himself after a while—never put off nor forgotten.—*American Kindergarten.*

THE Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen has changed its name and become the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. So many of its members dropped the brakes for the conductor's punch that the old name was too limited in scope.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica& Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by Phillips & Son.

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

Terrible Fight Between Widely Known Politicians.

One Falls Before the Knife and the Other to the Pistol.

At 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel William Cassius Goodloe, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Seventh Kentucky District, and Colonel Armstead M. Swope, met on the Postoffice corridor at Lexington, Ky. Both were after the mail that was in their letter boxes, which are rather close together. They approached these boxes at almost the same instant, and when each saw who the other was they glared at each other fiercely, and one of the two, it cannot be discovered which, exclaimed: "You spoke to me; you insulted me."

This was followed by some angry words from the other man. At this instant they straightened up, and each drew a weapon at the same moment, Swope a revolver and Goodloe a clasp knife. As soon as the weapons were drawn Swope fired, and Goodloe knocked the revolver down as it went off, the ball entering his abdomen on the right side. Goodloe then began stabbing his opponent in the breast with his knife, which forced Swope backward toward the money-order door. After several blows had been struck by Goodloe, Swope fired again, missing Goodloe. In a moment after firing the second shot Colonel Swope fell on his face and died almost instantly. On his person were found thirteen wounds—on his back, arms, and in his breast.

Immediately after the killing Colonel Goodloe walked to a physician's office, where his wounds were examined. He was perfectly cool and made a disposition of his property in case of death.

The cause of the difficulty was a statement made in the Republican Convention of May 1, 1888, by Colonel Goodloe, that fully two-thirds of the Fayette County delegation in the Convention did not speak to Swope.

The correspondence between the men occurred about the middle of May, 1888. It was very brief, and simply withdrew the remarks each had made about the other. Since that trouble they have never spoken to each other, and since their differences were settled by the correspondence they have never spoken of each other, acting as if the other had never existed.

The only persons who saw the fight were Postmaster McChesney, who was just issuing a money order, William K. Shelby, who was in the money order lobby, and Harry Swift, a postal clerk. Shelby aided Goodloe in reaching the physician's office.

Late in the night Goodloe gave the following version of the difficulty: He said that as he went toward his Postoffice box he saw Colonel Swope getting his mail, and, and as he did not wish a difficulty, he waited for Swope to get away with his mail and go out. But after he had procured his mail, Swope still stood in front of his box. Goodloe politely said: "Will you please allow me to get my mail?" The trouble then began, and with few words, Colonel Swope drew his revolver and attempted to shoot Goodloe in the head. He knocked the pistol, and it went off, the bullet going through a package of papers Goodloe had in his hand, and into his abdomen. He attempted to ward off the revolver until he could get his knife out, and when he did, he began cutting his assailant as rapidly as possible until he fell.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson being interviewed at Washington, said: "In the Republican party of the nation there are few men better or more widely admired than Colonel Goodloe. The announcement of the tragedy will be like a personal grief to thousands of Republicans. Colonel Goodloe could have had recognition under the present Administration, but he preferred to stay in Kentucky because of his business interests. He was a man of absolute fearlessness, manly, and generous."

The intelligence of the tragedy was a profound shock to a large number of persons in Washington. Colonel Goodloe had many friends in the capital, and was highly esteemed by prominent leaders of both political parties. As a member of the Republican National Committee he naturally enjoyed the confidence of the chief public men of the Republican party, and his courtesy, genial nature, and general lovable character gave him a warm place in the affections not only of those with whom he was in political accord, but of those with whom he differed on national affairs. By marriage he is related to Senator Beck, of Kentucky, his brother, Major Goodloe, of the Marine Corps, having married the Senator's daughter. When in the city he was a frequent visitor at Senator Beck's residence, and here he met many of the Democratic members of Congress.

The President knew Colonel Goodloe well, and esteemed him highly. The news of his probably fatal shooting was communicated to him, and affected him to a most marked extent. The intelligence seemed to stun the President almost as though it had been a near relative. A book which he was holding in his hand at the time fell to the floor, and for a few minutes he paced nervously and abstractedly up and down. He asked that any particulars of the tragedy which might be received should be communicated to him.

Colonel A. M. Swope was about fifty years old and a native of Kentucky. He practised law at Paris, Ky., until the beginning of the war, when he joined the Union army and rose to rank of Colonel, serving on General Buell's staff. After the war he went to Lexington, and resumed the practice of his profession. He has held many positions of trust within the gift of National Administrations, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in his party. In the last Kentucky Republican Convention he made a strong fight for Senator Sherman, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to have the delegation instructed for the Senator, being opposed by Colonel Goodloe. In 1877 Mr. Swope was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District, and resigned in 1883. He was an applicant for Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Harrison, but was defeated, it is asserted, through the enmity of Colonel Goodloe.

William Cassius Goodloe was born in Madison County in 1841. His great grandfather was General Green Clay, who commanded a brigade in the Northwestern campaign under General Harrison. In 1861 he accompanied his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to Russia, where he was sent as Minister by President Lincoln. Mr. Goodloe acted as Secretary of the Legation until 1862, when he returned and joined the Union army as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, serving until 1864, when he resigned and commenced the practice of law in Lexington. In 1868 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and was appointed a member of the committee to notify General Grant of his nomination. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate, and the following winter was nominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator.

THE Federal authorities in New York city are enforcing the law against the importation of contract laborers.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

IN the first ten days that the subscription books for the World's Fair at New York were opened, for the purpose of raising a guarantee fund of $5,000,000, about $2,500,000 was subscribed.

THE boiler of the steamer S. S. Brown exploded off Heresford Inlet, N. J. Three men were fatally scalded and the vessel badly wrecked.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD, entered the Milford (Mass.) Methodist Church during service and set fire to oil-saturated cushions. The fire was soon discovered and extinguished amid much excitement.

SIX men were burned to death at the Colebrook furnace at Lebanon, Penn., by the escape of molten iron. Two other laborers were fatally burned.

A COLLISION of gravel trains occurred near Dover, Me., killing John Shay, of Bangor, and an unknown Italian.

MISS CATHERINE DREXEL, of Philadelphia, heiress of over $5,000,000, received the white veil in the chapel of the Sisters of Mercy Convent in Pittsburg, Penn.

South and West.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that adopted children cannot inherit from their foster parents.

FIRE destroyed the West Refrigerator Company's building in Chicago, Ill., causing a loss of two million dollars.

K. L. BOONE, a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, was found dead in his bed at his boarding-house in Atlanta. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

BY a collision of freight trains near Wawak, Ind., two engines and fifteen cars were completely wrecked, and the track badly torn up.

LEONARD'S mill dock on Muskegon Lake, Mich., has been burned with a large quantity of lumber. The loss is not less than $150,000.

HEAVY snows have blocked traffic on the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad.

ALL the freight conductors and brakemen of the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville and Indianapolis roads and branches of the Mackey system have struck for an advance in wages.

MISS MAE LESTER, the pretty blonde 19-year-old daughter of John T. Lester, the $10,000,000 Board of Trade operative of Chicago, has eloped with young Phil Armour.

A FIRE has occurred in Petersburg, Va., which destroyed property to the value of $750,000, and caused the loss of one life.

AT Bayou Boeuf, La., a madman attacked a number of men with a knife, killing one, and badly wounding three others. He was afterward killed himself.

FREQUENT burnings of barns and hayricks in McDonough and Hancock Counties, Ill., cause much excitement among the farmers, who are keeping a sharp lookout for the torch bearers.

GEORGE HANCOCK, Mormon high priest, has been arrested at Payson, Utah, charged with murdering Mrs. Hatch and her son, George Jones.

OSCAR BERGHSTROM, of Willmar, Minn., while hunting, was drowned in Long Lake. He accompanied Nordenskjold, the explorer, on his expedition north of Asia.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Warren G. Sayre, of Indiana, a member of the Cherokee Commission, vice John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, deceased.

BY touching his finger to a telegraph key President Harrison set in motion the wheels of the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala.

THE President has pardoned John A. Kimball, convicted of violating the postal laws and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

THE President has appointed William T. Hopper to be Collector of Customs for the District of Perth Amboy, N. J., and William W. Bates, of New York, to be Commissioner of Navigation.

EX-PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland visited the White House to pay their respects to President and Mrs. Harrison.

Foreign.

THE Spanish Government proposes to increase the import duty on wheat flour.

THE EMPEROR and Empress of Germany arrived in Constantinople and were received by the Sultan with great honor.

MANY families at Terrence Bay, Nova Scotia, are bordering on starvation, owing to the failure of the fisheries.

AT the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League at Dublin it was announced that contributions amounting to $40,000 had been received from America since the last meeting.

IN the municipal elections throughout Italy the Liberal and Radical candidates were successful in the great majority of cases, the Clericals winning in only a few towns.

NATIVES of the Solomon Islands decoyed an Englishman named Nelson and three navive boys to one of their villages, murdered and then devoured them. Upon learning of the massacre, the Captain of the British cruiser Royalist shelled the villages along the coast where the murders were committed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and the German Empress sailed from Constantinople on their return to Berlin.

REV. DR. TALMAGE has arrived in London.

BARON ASHBOURNE, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Gowan, of Canada, to the Irish bar, in recognition of his services as a jurist.

THE Russian Government, in order to avoid anti-Russian demonstrations, has postponed the elections in the Baltic provinces until a proclamation has been issued placing the provinces under Russian supervision.

THE closing of the Paris Exposition was marked by a brilliant fete. Four hundred thousand persons were present, the largest attendance since the opening of the Exhibition.

IT is reported at Zanzibar that the Masais or Somalis have massacred Dr. Peters, the German African explorer, and his whole party except one European and one Somali, who were wounded and who are now at Ngao.

THE sum of $400,000 was paid over by the Provincial Government of Quebec to the Jesuit Order in Canada, in consideration of the order's total and perpetual abandonment of claims to the estates which became the property of the Crown when the order was suppressed nearly a century ago.

THE American ship Cheseborough, Captain Ericsson, from Hiogo for New York, has been lost off the Northern coast of Japan. Nineteen of her crew were drowned.

ON the eve of his departure from Constantinople for Berlin Count Herbert Bismarck had an audience with the Sultan, who promised to Germany and the Triple Alliance the friendship of Turkey.

AN explosion has occurred in a dynamite factory near Bilboa, Spain. Four persons were killed and many were injured.

PRINCESS MARIE, wife of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, recently ruling Prince of Bulgaria, has died at Gratz, Germany.

THE volcano of Colima, Mexico, is in active eruption. Many buildings in its vicinity have been thrown down, and for miles around the forests are on fire.

THE British cruiser Amphion, with the Governor General of Canada on board, while en route from Victoria, British Colombia, to Esquimault, struck a rock and was seriously injured.

SIXTY prominent adherents of General Boulanger have been holding a conference at his residence on the island of Jersey.

LATER NEWS.

A FIRE on the river road in Bedford, N. H., destroyed the house of Samuel W. Dunbar. Two children, a six-year-old child of Joseph Ricker and a five-year-old boy of John Hart, were burned to death.

IN a railroad collision near Altoona, Penn., William Stevens, a brakeman, was killed and two other persons injured.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, has voted to install the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as its pastor.

THE World's Fair Site Committee of New York decided to use no part of Central Park for the site, and the resolutions were accepted with cheers by the General Committee.

THE State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, William B. Hart, has died at Harrisburg, Penn.

A FIRE in a new thirteen-story flouring mill in St. Paul, Minn., has caused the destruction of that mill, with a loss of $180,000.

FIFTEEN convicts confined in the penitentiary at Huntsville, Ala., attempted to escape. One of them was shot and killed and two others were wounded.

HUNDREDS of cattle and sheep perished in a severe snowstorm in New Mexico, and at least five cowboys were frozen to death.

FIRE has destroyed property to the value of $100,000 at Columbus, Ohio.

THE clothes taken from the body of Dr. Cronin by his murderers, with his case of instruments, have been found in a sewer at Chicago.

J. D. VAUN has been hanged at Summitville, Tenn., for the murder of North White. He had tried suicide twice, and the rope sank into the wound, breaking his neck.

AT Leesburg, Va., one hundred armed men took Owen Andrews, colored, eighteen years of age, from jail and hanged him for attempting to assault Miss Leith, a white school girl.

THE convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union began in Chicago.

SECRETARY TRACY has ordered Rear Admiral D. L. Braine to the command of the New York Navy Yard.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed and issued the proclamation admitting Montana to the Union. The proclamation is similar to those admitting North and South Dakota.

SIX special committees were appointed by the President of the Maritime Conference, and a number of amendments to the Rules of the Road were adopted by the Conference.

THE annual report of Colonel C. McCawley, Commander of the Marine Corps, shows that there are 1823 enlisted men in the service—864 on board ship, and 939 on shore duty.

DERVISHES on the warpath in Abyssinia were defeated, three of their Chiefs being among the slain.

THE Oil Producers' Association of Pennsylvania has raised $12,000,000 for the purpose of laying a pipe line and building refineries in opposition to the Standard Oil Company.

FIVE boilers at Pardee & Co.'s coal mines, near Hazleton, Penn., exploded, killing John Burke, Frank Munck and Joseph Rand. Cold water in a hot boiler was the cause.

A WOMAN, said to be an important witness in the Cronin murder case, was sandbagged in Chicago.

THE Catholic Centennial was opened at Baltimore by an imposing procession of ecclesiastics and pontifical high mass, at which Archbishop Ryan preached the sermon.

THE first sod of the Nicaragua Canal was formally turned amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of spectators.

THE French Government has prohibited a proposed Boulangist demonstration.

AT a public meeting in Sydney, Australia, resolutions were adopted in favor of colonial federation.

THE new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, has been installed in office with the usual show.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, son of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Bombay, India, and was given an enthusiastic welcome.

BISHOP O'DWYER, of Limerick, Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the Plan of Campaign.

OFFICIALS LYNCHED.

Mexican Troops Kill and Wound Fifteen People.

News has reached the Commander of the Mexican troops in Neuvo Laredo, of serious trouble which is now going on in Mier, Mexico. The other Sunday a merchant named Guteries was shot and killed by two customs guards, who claim he refused to stop and be searched on the road between Mier and Camargo. On their arrival in Mier they reported the affair and the citizens were so incensed they raised a mob and lynched them. About forty or fifty Mexican troops and a body of fifteen or twenty customs guards arrived there too late to save the lives of the guards, and a general battle occurred, resulting in the death and wounding of some ten or fifteen persons. Reinforcements were telegraphed for to Matamoras.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Tickets Were in the Field in Ten States of the Union.

Late Returns From the Various Scenes of Battle.

Ten States have held elections. In five of them, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia, a Governor and other State officers were chosen; in New Jersey a Governor and members of the Legislature; and in the other four, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania members of the Legislature and minor officers were voted for.

In Iowa there were three State tickets, Democratic, Republican and Labor. The vote of the State last year was: Cleveland, 179,877; Harrison, 211,598; Streeter (Labor), 9105.

In Massachusetts there were also three tickets, Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition. Last year's vote was: Cleveland, 151,855; Harrison, 183,892; Fisk, 8701.

There was only one ticket in the field in Mississippi, the Democratic.

In New Jersey there were three tickets, Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition. The vote last year was: Cleveland, 151,493; Harrison, 144,344; Fisk, 7904.

In Ohio there were four tickets, Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, and Union-Labor. The vote of the State last year was: Cleveland 396,455, Harrison 416,054, Fisk 24,356.

There were only two tickets in Virginia, Democratic and Republican. The vote last year was: Cleveland 151,977, Harrison 150,438.

Maryland elected only a Comptroller. There were Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition tickets. Last year the State gave Cleveland 106,168, Harrison 99,986, and Fisk 4767.

Nebraska elected a Supreme Court Judge and two Regents. There were Democratic and Republican tickets. Last year Cleveland received 80,552 votes, Harrison 108,425 and Fisk 9429.

New York elected a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Court of Appeals Judge and an entire Legislature. There were Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Greenback tickets. Members of both houses of the Legislature were also chosen. The vote of New York last year was: Cleveland 635,965, Harrison 650,338, Fisk 30,231.

Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer. There were Democratic, Republican and Prohibition candidates. The vote of Pennsylvania last year was: Cleveland 446,633, Harrison 526,091, Fisk 20,947.

Details of the returns from the various States are given below as far as they were received up to the time this side of our paper went to press:

NEW YORK.

Returns from all parts of the State indicated the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by about 22,000 majority. The Legislature went Republican in both branches. The Republicans gained in the Senate and the Democrats in the Assembly. In New York city, Rice the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, had a plurality of 64,000; nearly the whole of the Tammany city ticket was elected over the fusion ticket of County Democrats and Republicans. In Brooklyn Mayor Chapin (Dem.) was re-elected by about 8000 majority. The last State Senate stood Republicans 20, Democrats 12. The Senate of 1890-91 will contain 22 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The last Assembly stood Republicans 79, Democrats 49. The Assembly just elected will contain 70 Republicans and 58 Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected ex-Governor Leon Abbett, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by about 8000 majority over his Republican opponent, E. Burd Grubb. The Democrats retain the Assembly, having made a slight gain there, but they have lost the Senate. The Senate will stand 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats, and the Assembly 24 Republicans to 36 Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania the vote was light and comparatively little interest was manifested, the election of Buyer, the Republican candidate of Secretary of State, being a foregone conclusion. Early returns showed net Republican gains over the vote of 1887 of about 25,000, and the election of Buyer by about 60,000 plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The counting of the vote in Massachusetts under the new Australian ballot law went on slowly, but the early returns pointed to a small plurality for the Republican State ticket. Later returns made the issue somewhat doubtful, and both sides claimed the Governor. The Democrats made gains in both branches of the Legislature.

OHIO.

The vote for Governor in Ohio was very close. At 2 A. M. on the morning after election day the Chairman of the Republican State Committee sent out the following dispatch: "The Republican Executive Committee claims the Legislature and the State ticket, except Governor Foraker, who is in doubt. If Republican counties on the Western Reserve and in other parts of the State held up to expectations, however, Foraker, will pull through by a small plurality." Democrats made heavy gains in Cincinnati, and claimed the election of Campbell as Governor over Foraker by a small plurality. Both parties claimed the Legislature on joint ballot. The Prohibition vote was larger than usual, which was a loss to the Republicans.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, after one of the most exciting political contests in its history, elected Mc Kinney, Democratic candidate for Governor, over ex-Senator Mahone, by an estimated majority of 30,000. The Democrats elected both branches of the Legislature, and will have two-thirds on joint ballot. In Richmond the negroes generally refrained from voting, and many of them kept away from the polls in all parts of the State. Charges of fraud were made on both sides.

At 10 P. M. on election night, Herbert P. Harrison, while standing on the street in front of General Mahone's residence at Petersburg, engaged in celebrating the Democratic victory by exploding fireworks, was shot by somebody apparently in the Republican candidate's yard. Immediately great excitement ensued, and General Mahone was arrested and, followed by a great crowd, was taken to a Justice's office. When it was discovered that Harrison's wound was slight, the excitement abated.

IOWA.

In Iowa the vote for Governor was close, the Democrats claiming the election of Boies by a small plurality owing to gains in many places. The Des Moines *State Register* (Rep.) and the Republican State Committee claimed Hutchison's election with probably 8000 plurality. Returns from 140 precincts indicated a Republican plurality of 6000. The Democratic leaders claimed the State.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland the principal contest was in Baltimore, where the Independent Democrats united with the Republicans on a local ticket. After one of the hottest canvasses the city has ever seen the regular Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by about 4500 majority, and retained control of the City Council. The Legislature is Democratic, insuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wilson.

NEBRASKA.

The returns from Nebraska indicated the usual Republican success by a majority of 18,000 to 20,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic ticket was the only one in the field in Mississippi, and it therefore had a walkover.

Later Returns.

Corrected returns put the plurality of Rice for Secretary of State in New York at about 20,000. With this change the Senate will be composed of 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Assembly will contain 68 Republicans and 60 Democrats. This is a gain of 11 for the Democrats in the Assembly and of 2 Democrats in the Senate. In New York city Amos J. Cummings was elected to Congress as the successor of the late S. S. Cox, without opposition.

In Ohio the Democrats have elected Campbell for Governor over Foraker by about 10,000 plurality. The Democrats also elected a majority of members of the Legislature in both branches, insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator Payne. Governor Foraker sent a dispatch of congratulations to Governor-elect Campbell.

Later returns make Abbett's majority for Governor of New Jersey about 12,000. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats and the lower House 37 Democrats to 23 Republicans.

In Massachusetts Brackett (Rep.) for Governor has a plurality of 6000. The Legislature will stand 162 Republicans and 78 Democrats.

In Iowa the Democrats elected Boies Governor by a plurality of about 6000. The rest of the Democratic ticket was also successful. The Republican State Committee claimed the Legislature by three majority on joint ballot.

MR. BAYARD'S MARRIAGE.

The ex-Secretary of State's Second Matrimonial Venture.

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and Miss Mary Willing Clymer, were married the other afternoon, at the bride's residence in Washington, in the presence of a distinguished company. The intention was to have the wedding as quiet as possible, and the invitations, numbering about 150, were confined to the relatives of the contracting parties and a few personal friends. Among the latter were ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Dickinson, ex-Assistant-Secretary and Mrs. Rives, who came to Washington for the express purpose of attending the wedding. The Bayard family was represented by Miss Bayard, Misses Florence, Louise and Ellen Bayard, Philip J. Bayard, James Williams, Jeremiah Smith and wife, and Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, all of Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Warren, of Boston, and Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., of New Haven, Conn.

The bride is a great granddaughter of George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a relative of ex-Representative Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, President of the New York Sorosis. She was given in marriage by her brother, Dr. Shubrick Clymer, of Boston.

A reception and breakfast followed the marriage and soon after the newly married couple left the city for a tour to New York and other Northern cities.

KILLED THEIR CAPTORS.

A Sheriff and Deputy Murdered by Eight Indian Prisoners.

Sheriff Reynolds, W. A. Holmes and Eugene Middleton, while taking eight Apache Indian murderers and one Mexican to Yuma, (Arizona) Penitentiary, were killed by their prisoners. The Sheriff had removed the shackles from the legs of six of the Indians before they started to walk up a heavy sandwash, but they were handcuffed together by the wrists in sets of two, their outer hands being free. At a signal from one of the Indians, the Sheriff was seized by the two immediately back of him, while the two Indians immediately in front of the deputy secured his gun, with which, after killing him, they shot the Sheriff, who was held by their companions. During the massacre the Mexican ran to the stage, and warned the driver, Middleton. The latter drew his pistol, but was shot twice by the Indians and badly wounded.

THE skeletons of three miners who went into the Wolf Mountains to prospect for the Lost Cabin gold mines in 1886, have been found in Carbon County, Wyoming.

THE MARKETS.

45	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 00	@	4 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	5 50	@	7 75
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs	5 00	@	6 25
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed	5⅝	@	5⅞
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 40
Patents	4 75	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84½	@	84¾
Rye—State	55	@	56
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	58
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40	@	42¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	34
Mixed Western	24	@	27½
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.20c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24½
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	19
Factory	7½	@	12½
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	10½
Skims—Light	7½	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	21	@	24
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 25	@	2 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50	@	4 65
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 25	@	4 70
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	82¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2, White	25¼	@	25½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	67	@	68
	BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@	5 80
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43½	@	45½
Oats—No. 2 White	27	@	35
Rye—State	60	@	65
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	2½	@	4¼
Lambs	5¼	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¼
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov	80¾	@	81
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	40½	@	41
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	28
Potatoes—Rose	35	@	50
Butter—Creamery Extra	23	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

THE COUNTRY'S TOILERS.

A Demand to Have the Census Show Mortgages on Farms and Homes.

The Western Economic Association, at St. Louis, has issued the following address:

There is a growing feeling that the farmers and other wealth-producers do not receive an equitable return for their toil. The statements are repeatedly made that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer;" that ninety-five per cent. of the wealth of the country is owned by less than five per cent. of the population; that three-fifths of all the wealth is in the hands of less than thirty thousand persons; and that the sturdy, self-respecting farmer is becoming the American peasant. Lack of facts upon which to base conclusions has rendered even theorising valueless, and ignorance of the truth makes the prevalent discontent only more dangerous. The first requisite to an intelligent discussion of the subject is a knowledge of the actual facts in the case. Up to this time none of any importance have been collected. Much statistical information has been gathered and published to show the production of wealth in this country, but none to show its distribution. An important step in this direction, in fact the primary step, would be the collection of data to show to what extent the farms and the homes, the bases of our civilization, are owned by their occupants and free from debt. Correspondence has been had with the chiefs of the Bureaus of Statistics of the various States, asking them whether they had collected any such information. With singular unanimity they reply that the facts are of great importance and ought to be collected, but that the labor and expense of such an investigation are too great to be undertaken by a State Bureau, and that the work naturally devolves on the National Census. Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, in reply to correspondence on this subject, says that the act authorizing the census did not contemplate the collection of these data, that before he can undertake the work there must be special legislation by Congress instructing him to do so, and that he will lay the matter before the Secretary of the Interior with a view to securing such legislation. There is no doubt that if a general public demand existed, the legislation could be secured. The country cannot afford to wait till another census for the facts, as at least fifteen years would be required to make them public, and in these days of the rapid concentration of wealth into a few hands that time is too long for a first diagnosis of the case. By that date the patient may be fatally ill.

With a view to creating such a demand, the Western Economic Association, of St. Louis, has issued this address to the farmers and other wealth-producers of the country. The practical method of procedure is for any body of such individuals, either organized or unorganized, to adopt resolutions of the following character and to send them to Washington:

WHEREAS, There is a growing belief that the farmers and other producers of the country do not obtain an equitable share of the wealth which they create, and that the farms and homes of the country are very largely under mortgage: and,

WHEREAS, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great importance in the study of the social and economic questions of the day; therefore, be it by (insert here the name of the body adopting the resolutions, and the locality);

Resolved, That it is our judgment that the next United States Census should show what percentage of the people in this country occupy their own farms and homes, and what proportion are tenants; and of those who occupy their own farms and homes, what proportion have their property free from debt; and of the farms and homes which are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and a copy to the Congressman from this district, with a request that he use his influence to have these facts collected and published.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT HIPPOLYTE, of Hayti, is a Baptist.

PRESIDENT HARRISON rarely attends the theatres.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR is called the "silent man" in Washington.

CARDINAL NEWMAN, who is in his eightieth year, is the oldest living Cardinal.

QUEEN VICTORIA went to church the other Sunday for the first time in a year.

M. CONSTANS, who defeated Boulanger, is said to be the coming man in French politics.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY says his closest companion for the last fifty years has been dyspepsia.

THE Pope has made Rev. Dr. Grace, late Bishop of St. Paul, Minn., a titular archbishop.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, in command of our Pacific squadron, has been in the service for forty years.

MRS. MARY F. SHENDLEY, of London, has presented Pittsburg, Penn., with 300 acres of land for a park.

SPURGEON, the great Baptist preacher, generally devotes thirty minutes to the preparation of a sermon.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has started a Bible class in the Church of the Covenant in Washington.

THE Emperor William, of Germany, recently discharged an attendant for the offense of reading a French novel.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS, daughter of Jefferson Davis, in company with Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, has sailed from New York for Havre.

PRINCE BISMARCK recently gave the following advice to his son: "Be moderate in work, moderate in eating, and also moderate in drinking."

JOHN FIELD, the new postmaster at Philadelphia, was born in Derry County, Ireland, fifty-five years ago, and came to America at the age of fourteen.

TENNYSON selects the days when the elements are at their worst for his tramps over the downs on the Isle of Wight, on which his isolated country house is located.

T. V. POWDERLY, the chief of the Knights of Labor, possesses a most remarkable memory for names and faces. Although he meets thousands of people every year he never forgets them.

KARL FALKENSTEIN, the inventor of the famous smokeless powder, was a chemist in Vienna only three years ago. His invention was scornfully rejected by the Austrian Government.

BARON ALFRED, the present head of the house of Rothschild, is pudgy, bald-headed and side-whiskered. His years are nine and forty, and he lives in London, where he gives sumptuous entertainments.

CARDINAL GIBBONS not only favors capital punishment but thinks there is entirely too much leniency in the treatment of murderers, altogether too much delay between the sentence and its execution.

PRESIDENT CARNOT and United States Minister Reid have become warm friends in Paris. It is rumored that the former has promised to visit this country under the guidance of Mr. Reid at some future time.

Ruined Russian Aristocrats.

Many of the Russian aristocracy are entirely ruined. Their estates are either sold or else are mortgaged up to the very hilt to the various banks and moneylenders. Even those who have been fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of the cent per cent gentry, and who have managed to retain possession of their domains, are in exceedingly reduced circumstances owing to the continuous decrease in the value of land since the emancipation of the serfs. According to an official report just issued the number of mendicants and avowed paupers in receipt of public relief and charity in the four principal cities of Russia in Europe include no less than 8235 noblemen—among whom there are many Princes, Counts and Barons. The clergy in these cities furnish a further contingent of 6000 to 7000 of paupers in receipt of State and communal relief. I may add, however, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that Sebastopol enjoys the proud and unique distinction in Russia of not having a single pauper or mendicant within its walls. Moscow, on the other hand, has no less than 42,000 on its books.

Reliable data, collected from the various growing centers in Europe and America, put the approximate estimate of the yield of hops throughout the world for 1889 at 1,700,000 cwt.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c. and $1.

WHILE in Russia the Shah ordered 11,000 repeating rifles for his troops.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE sole panacea for every ailment in China is a plaster.

You wear out clothes on a wash board *ten times* as much as on the body. *How foolish.* Buy Dobbins's Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

ALL the ice imported into England comes from Norway.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

Known and used by Physicians all over the world. SCOTT'S EMULSION not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M.D., Knoxville, Ala.

We recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Danger from Catarrh

Catarrh is an exceedingly disagreeable disease, its varied symptoms—discharge at the nose, bad breath, pain between the eyes, coughing, choking sensation, ringing noises in the ears, etc.—being not only troublesome to the sufferer, but offensive to others. *Catarrh is also dangerous*, because it may lead to bronchitis or consumption. Being a blood disease, the true method of cure is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat. My wife wanted me to try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I must say I was very much benefited by using it and would recommend it very highly."—ELIAS P. DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
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50 Cts.
COLD IN HEAD

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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TRADE MARK.
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Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

THE Texas cotton crop is estimated to be worth $84,000 000 this year.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERMANENTLY
Lumbago
SOLD BY Druggist and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

NYNU—45

FROM SAVAGE TO CIVILIZATION.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a simple vegetable compound prepared from roots freshly gathered from the forests. The formula was obtained from the Creek Indians by the whites who had witnessed the wonderful cures of blood diseases made by that tribe. It has been used since 1829, and has been the greatest blessing to mankind in curing diseases of the blood, in many instances after all other remedies had failed.

Swift's Specific cured me of terrible Tetter, from which I had suffered for twenty long years. I have now been entirely well for five years, and no sign of any return of the disease.
Rogers, Ark., May 1, 1889. W. H. WIGHT.

One bottle of S. S. S. cured my son of boils and risings, which resulted from malarial poison, and affected him all the summer. He had treatment from five doctors, who failed to benefit him.
Cavanal, Indian Ter. J. B. WISE.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash, or any other remedy that I have ever used. B. F. WINGFIELD, M. D., Richmond, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. 100 STYLES.
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
BABY COACHES
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
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We retail at the *lowest wholesale factory prices*, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.
Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.
Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts.

Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability** and **accuracy**. Do not be deceived by cheap **malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrel with firm's name, address and date of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,
☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

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PENSIONS DUE ALL SOLDIERS if ½ disabled; pay, etc. Deserters removed. Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C. Mention this paper.

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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed**, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.
I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.
We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa

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WITH $1.75

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

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THREE MONTHS,.....25
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Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

IT is not disgraceful to make a mistake. Those who never make mistakes never do anything worth mentioning. The attitude of men with reference to their mistakes is sometimes disgraceful. One who cannot see his own errors, even when they are pointed out, will not make much improvement. Until we discover and deplore our defects, we will not take pains to remedy them. Frankness in confessing them is a great grace. When one becomes so perfect in his own estimation that he has no occasion to confess his faults to his neighbors, he is well-nigh beyond the reach of hope.

LAWYERS and physicians as a rule have a good income and are practically independent. Teachers are paid miserable salaries for a few months in the year, and are obliged to supplement their income by following other occupations. As a result the majority of common school teachers, except in the larger towns and cities, are young and inexperienced persons. The wisest in the community should be entrusted with the important work of education, but they command good salaries, and it is too much to expect them to labor for the beggarly salary paid in the majority of the districts when they can earn many times as much in other occupations. Under the circumstances it is surprising that the common schools are so far ahead of their private competitors and that such excellent work is done by teachers. Nevertheless the schools are not what they ought to be; they will not be what they ought to be until a competent and successful teacher can earn such a salary as will enable him to maintain his family and put by something for old age. We are accustomed to say that the public school system is entrenched in the affections of the people, and this is doubtless true to the extent that any effort to abolish it would be followed by a tremendous uproar, but the men and women who are engaged in the work of teaching do not seem to be much considered. Salaries are low; young people teach until an opportunity of bettering themselves presents itself; the teaching corps are continually changing and the children are too often the victims of inexperience and ignorance. All this is the fault of the state which has undertaken the work of educating the children, and of the people who constitute the state. The most insignificant underling under the government would turn away in scorn from the salaries paid teachers in the majority of the districts of this state. If we give the children that chance to which they are entitled this must be changed and the teacher must be put on equality with those who follow other professions.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—B. E. Morrison, of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, was in town last Saturday on business. While in M. L. Rex's shoe shop Luther challenged "Doc" to a game of checkers which challenge he reluctantly accepted. "Doc" did Luther up in good style. Derr couldn't stand this and he challenged "Doc" to a game which also resulted in him being done up in like manner. "Doc" retired with the honors of the day.

Official Vote of Huntingdon County, November 5, 1889.

DISTRICTS.	STATE TREAS			SHERIFF		DIR POOR		S'R
	Boyer, Rep.	Bigler, Dem.	Johnston, Prob.	Oaks, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Heck, Rep.	Jones, Dem.	Ketterman, Rep.
Ardenheim	31	27		19	39	18	40	29
Barree	69	66	1	65	71	65	72	70
Birmingham	26	11	13	19	28	27	20	35
Brady	54	70	6	57	69	59	69	59
Broad Top City	18	24		22	20	14	28	15
Calvin	58	12		52	15	55	13	57
Carbon	14	47		15	48	16	47	16
Cass	107	32	4	110	34	110	34	114
Clay	64	52	9	63	62	60	65	63
Coalmont	13	10	4	20	7	17	10	18
Cromwell	100	59	14	104	69	114	59	117
Dublin	59	35		60	35	17	77	37
Dudley	18	26	3	16	31	22	25	22
Franklin	50	32	5	32	58	48	42	58
Grantsville	49	13	5	21	44	45	21	60
Henderson	26	17	13	23	33	32	24	32
Hill Valley	25	6		18	12	27	4	26
Hopewell	38	24	6	17	53	44	25	51
Huntingdon, 1st Wd.	107	85	7	120	79	113	88	112
" 2nd Wd.	157	118	6	181	97	152	130	157
" 3rd Wd.	141	77	4	119	108	138	89	138
" 4th Wd.	119	94	5	131	83	112	103	118
Jackson	118	121	28	97	168	128	138	152
Juniata	39	20	3	37	25	41	22	41
Lincoln	62	10	10	57	23	65	15	66
Logan	74	112	2	79	109	85	105	88
Mapleton	86	42	1	61	66	80	48	84
Marklesburg	34	21	2	16	41	27	31	43
Miller	42	28		39	30	43	27	44
Morris	46	44	1	2	88	44	46	46
Mt. Union Borough	72	54	10	56	73	60	74	72
" District	51	33	3	42	44	44	42	50
Oneida	53	20	5	53	24	57	21	59
Orbisonia	93	65	18	88	83	85	83	112
Penn	22	40	2	14	49	23	41	23
Porter	143	80	12	64	167	120	115	140
Robertsdale	40	29	5	44	30	35	39	41
Rock Hill	53	46	9	50	58	44	63	55
Saltillo	33	27	2	26	35	30	32	32
Shade Gap	18	12		22	8	17	12	19
Shirley	90	67	4	61	99	75	85	84
Smithfield	32	24		36	20	33	23	33
South Dublin	46	18		45	19	31	30	42
Springfield	76	13		76	14	78	12	78
Spruce Creek	32	42	10	18	65	36	48	37
Tell	35	84	3	42	80	10	111	46
Three Springs	27	13	5	18	27	16	28	23
Tod	60	50	11	82	41	92	31	91
Union	71	16	2	54	33	71	17	76
Valley Point	12	28		10	30	6	34	12
Walker	68	43	1	27	79	56	54	64
Warriorsmark	108	62	15	59	123	101	81	119
West	66	74		61	80	58	83	65
	3145	2275	269	2723	2927	2996	2677	3341
Majority,	870				204	319		

THE KNIGHT OF THE IRON STICK.

His cheek is thin—and yet he's bowled!
He always strives to keep his head;
And, though his labor is for gold,
The ore that most he loves is lead.

In form he rather leans to fat;
He's woman's in one thing—
His greatest horror is a rat
(Because it sometimes cuts his string).

In one particular, aloof
He stands from other men on earth—
Of what he does he wants no proof;
The less of this the more he's worth!

Of solid things he will fight shy
(Queer mortal, most of us do not).
Just offer him a piece of pi
If you desire to make him hot!

You'd reckon him a wrethed thug,
Because he's very fond of dupes;
Because he often stoops to slug,
And always dumps whene'er he stoops.

He is no soldier; yet, indeed,
He soldiers much; no slave, yet works
At galleys for his daily feed;
He's out of sorts, but never shirks.

He works on many a dirty case,
Yet is not all a knave or fool;
He strives to justify the base,
And always does his work by rule.

He handles daggers. and the stars,
And points, and periods and space
As other men would handle bars
Or fling a ball from box to base.

Who is this wonder? Let it pass;
'Tis told herein—yet only he
Who is a type of this strange class
Can set the mystic secret free.

—Our Huntingdon correspondent writes as follows: On Saturday evening about 7.45 o'clock, Grant Yocum, switchman on the No. 2 night shifter in the Huntingdon yard was instantly killed, his neck being broken, both legs and one hand cut off, and his head cut open. Mr. Yocum was on the rear end of a draft of cars and was setting a brake on a box car, when the wheel broke in two and he was thrown to the ground. It is supposed his neck was broken by the fall. He was buried on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pall bearers were firemen and his crew. The funeral was one of the largest ever known in Huntingdon. The accident happened within a square of his own home.

New Arrivals.

Another invoice of Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc.

An excellent assortment of Lamps. Cheaper than ever before.

A barrel of A No. 1 Syrup are among the new arrivals this week.

Give us a call.

Respectfully,
G. W. WRIGHT.

SAVE THIS FOR REFERENCE.

Business is Booming

Another large failure in New York, and the Sheriff's hammer has tapped some large bargains, which found their way to

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

and which came just in time for the

Cold Wave.

Our special stock just now consists of

BLANKETS, HAPS, &C.

Great Jobs in
FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
VELVETS,
PLUSHES,
HOSIERY,
AND
GLOVES,

Full line of Underwear for youth and old age.

CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS,
WINTER CAPS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Whole Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES,

In fact we handle most anything we can buy in at auction for less than what it cost to make it so that every item you buy from us we can save you from from 25 to 50% on it. What more CAN we, or NEED we say.

Respectfully Yours,

D. S. LYNN,

Opposite Opera Block,

HUNTINGDON, - - - - PA.

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JAMES ELVERSON,
Publisher of the "Golden Days,"
Philadelphia, Penn.

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"The Item."

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

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Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a coutinuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,

HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Nov. 13, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I.O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Children's Mittens at Mrs. Evans'.

—A full assortment of Sewing Machine Needles at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Ladies buying Table Linen of Mrs. Evans' can have Initials stamped on it free.

—P. M. Hooper last week moved to the house at the Glendower sand works.

—Mrs. James Dysart, of Philipsburg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Hatfield.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday afternoon.

—Mrs. Charles S. Hull, of Chambersburg, is visiting her cousin Mrs George A. Miller.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—G. D. Wood spent Sunday with his wife at the home of her father near Cassville.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—George Kimberling, of Bridgeport, killed a wild turkey last Saturday which weighed 27½ pounds.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for $8, $10, and $12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—H. H. Hunter, of Mount Union, was in town on Monday. "Had" is always a welcome visitor to our town.

—Elmer E. McCarl last week moved into E. Robley's house which was recently vacated by John D. McDonald.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. V. B. McCarthy accompanied by her sons, Herbert and Vernon, left last Saturday to join her husband who is engaged in the drug business at Wilkensburg.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—D. M. Cowher was summoned to Stiner's on Monday to attend the funeral of an infant child of his sister, Mrs. James Northammer.

—Mrs. Sadie M. Long, who has been confined to the house for several weeks with inflamatory rheumatism is again able to walk about.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Jennie Thompson, of Mount Union, who is visiting in Mapleton, was taken quite ill at the residence of Michael Broombaugh last Friday. Her condition is much improved.

—A protracted meeting commenced in the M. E. church last Saturday evening. Service will be held each evening this week. A special services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—Among the heavy-weight hogs killed in this borough last week was one butchered by Marion Robley which weighed 475 pounds and another by John M. Miller weighing 464 pounds.

—H .R. Long, of Bushnell, Illinois, a young man who was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouse and who has been east soliciting orders for potatoes in car load lots started homeward last Saturday.

—SamuelHatfieldJr.was summoned to Alexandria on Monday to attend the funeral of his cousin Mrs. Charles P. Hatfield who died of consumption last Saturday. A husband and two children survive her.

—Among the visitors to Mapleton last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. David Johnston of Newton Hamilton and Mrs. Levi Himes and Mrs. Thomas Swiler, of Mill Creek, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fields.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's,

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases, of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Harry Lycurgus, son of Rev. T. P Orner of Altoona, died last Friday. The child was aged 3 years, 2 months and 2 days. The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. Orner in this neighborhood extend their sympathies to the bereaved parents.

—MissElla J.Aultz, recently of Mount Union, was married in Sabetha, Kansas, on Thursday, Oct. 24, to Alfred Bingham, a former resident of Shirleysburg, this county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Bigart,Baptist minister, also a former resident of Shirley.

—George W. Whittaker who for many years has been clerk at the alms house was retired last week by the board of directors and John Douglas, of Shirleysburg, was chosen to succeed him. At the same meeting of the board the salary of both the steward and the matron was increased.

—The Perry county railroad has issued the following schedule of trains, which went into effect on the 4th inst: Leave New Bloomfield at 7:45 a. m. and 3 p. m. arriving at Duncannon at 8:45 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Duncannon at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., arriving at New Bloomfield at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

—George Couch & Co., of McVeytown, have leased Andrew Wise's sand quarry and have men at work cleaning it out, digging a well, and making arrangements for erecting buildings and putting in the necessary machinery. The company expect to have the works in operation before the first of the year. They will run their sand down a tramway to the tannery siding.

—Samuel Kelly, a lad aged about 10 years, son of Absalom Kelly, of Bridgeport, was badly burned about the face one day last week by an explosion of powder. It appears the lad was doing some miniature blasting by making holes in the ground, filling them with powder and exploding the powder by means of a fuse. The fuse didn't burn to his entire satisfaction and he concluded to hasten it by blowing it. He was in the act of doing so when tbe explosion occurred. It is feared he may lose the sight of his left eye.

Caught in an Elevator.

At five minutes of 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, J. C. Blair, proprietor of the stationery establishment in this place, met with an accident that came near taking his life. He was upon the third floor of his new building, standing at the elevator and signaled for it to be taken to the third floor above. The operator of the elevator, D. S. Bumbarger, had been previously notified to take the elevator to one of the upper floors, but Mr. Blair did not know it. When the elevator came up to the third floor he undertook to get on the platform while it was in motion and in doing so fell across the platform, with his body partly over the side. James Hight, a carpenter, was on the elevator, and tried to pull him back, but was unable to do so, and he was horrified to see Mr. Blair's shoulders being caught between the platform of the elevator and the ceiling, Mr. Bumbarger who was on the first floor below, knew something was wrong, and as soon as Mr. Blair was caught he stopped the engine, else his employer would have been crushed to death. The elevator was lowered, and Mr. Blair taken off and conveyed to Dr. D. P. Miller's office. The doctor was not in, and while he was sent for, Mr. Blair recovered from the shock so as to be able to walk to his residence two blocks distant, aided by his chief clerk Elmer Africa. An examination was made of his injuries, and it was found that his right shoulder bone was dislocated and his breast bruised. The accident though painful is not considered angerous—*Local News*.

OBITUARY.

Isaac Heifner.

Mr. Isaac Heifner, a well-known citizen of Juniata township, died of pneumonia at the residence of M. L. & J. B. Shenefelt, in said township, Wednesday night, November 6, 1889, at 10.10 o'clock. He was aged 65 years,1 month, and 14 days.

Mr. Heifner was a native of Penn township this county. In 1845, he was married to Miss Hannah Garner. Five children were the result of this union. They are Catharine, wife o tH. H. Swope, of Mapleton; Susan,wife of B. F. Corbin, of Henderson township; Sarah(who died Nov. 7, 1884),married to J. T. Thompson; Amanda, wife of J. Bordell, of Allenville; and Laura B., wife of L. Hazzard, of Juniata township. Mrs Heifner died January 21, 1870. In June, 1871 Mr. Heifner married again, his second wife being Miss Nancy Foust of Union township. She died February 28, 1889. Both wives were excellent Christian women, highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Mr. Heifner was a man of usually robust health and his last sickness was of very short duration. He was a man much thought of by all his neighbors. After his first marriage he moved to the farm at the south end of Hawn's bridge, in Juniata township, where he continued to reside until after the death of his second wife, a period of 44 years. He sold the farm last spring, but he was so attached to the neighborhood that he continued to make his home with neighbor Shenefelt in preference to accepting the pressing invitations of his daughters to abide with them. He served in almost all the township offices and was once elected Justice of the Peace. He did not want the office and declined to lift his commission. For many years and up to the time of his death he was an official member of the German Reformed church. He lived a quiet, consistent, unostentatious life, and died with the calm assurance that he should live again. His remains were interred in the Shenefelt grave yard, Friday, November 8, 1889, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends. His pastor, Rev. H. F. Long, preached an appropriate sermon from the text found in Revelations, 14, 13. The family desire to express through the columns of the ITEM their sincere thanks to M. L. Shenefelt, J. B. Shenefelt and his good wife, and also to the neighbors for kindnesses rendered during his illness and their bereavement.

—Florence, a thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Quarry, of Smith Valley died Monday afternoon. She had been ill with typhoid fever, and on Monday had hemorrhage of the bowels which resulted in perforation and death. She was a bright girl. This is the seventh member of Mr Quarry's family who has been afflicted with the same disease' only the one case being fatal. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved.

Saltillo.

Rev. J. D. Strayer visited many of his old friends in Saltillo last week. Let me give you a few of his predictions for future Saltillo. Electric lights on the mountain, street cars and a "ville" extending from Hill Valley to the John White farm. The chief industy to be slate quarrying. Slate in abundance and purity abounds on his farm and the lands adjacent thereto. Rev. Strayer has been informed by experts that the specimens shown them was superior to that mined in the noted slate quarries of Scotland. All that is needed is some monied men to develope it.

John Corbin has put up the new desks in the school house and the children have their places picked out. Whether they will hold them remains to be seen.

Rev. Bradford is thinking about commencing a protracted meeting. He preached at Fairview on Sunday evening to a crowded house.

Mrs. Alice J. McCarthy and family left yesterday morning for their new home in Albany, Linn county, Oregon. We hope they may be very prosperous in their new home, and come back to visit their friends here often, or better still, come back to stay.

Mrs. George Sleeman has been quite ill for the last few days, but is some better at present.

Mrs. Evaline Senft is lying sick with billious fever.

Miss Ala Fisher has returned from Clearfield, where she has been visiting her brother's family.

Saltillo has an iron bridge which is second to none in the county.

Neal Crum's house is progressing rapidly. He expects to occupy it this winter.

Quite a party went toward Mapleton after wild turkeys last week, but only one, H. Weaver, was successful. He was fortunate enough to secure two.

Mrs. Hannah Heeter and Mrs. Allie Andrews and daughter, Ruth, of Three Springs, were visitors at Saltillo last week.

We were sorry to hear of the illness of John McClain, of Trough Creek, with typhoid fever.

We learn, with regret, of the sickness of little Owen Cornelius, and hope that he may soon recover.

Miss Bertha McCarthy gave an evening entertainment to her young friends last Wednesday at the residence of her grandfather, J. E. Meminger.

George Greene & Sons, of the Cassville planing mill, have been busy the past week shipping lumber from Saltillo to Orbisonia. Messrs. Greene are wide awake business men and deal fairly and squarely.

S. Kimmel has removed to his farm in Cass township and Rev. Smith has rented the house vacated by Mr. Kimmel.

The Democrats lit up the town Fripay night in honor of the late Democratic victories and if T. L. Uttley had been there he would have made a speech.

—A new schedule went into effect last Sunday. The corrected time table appears in this issue of the ITEM. The new schedule gives miserable evening accommodations to the people of Mapleton. This is one of the best paying stations along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad but the company never takes the accommodation of our people into consideration when arranging the schedule. It is now impossible for our people to go away on business, even a very short distance from home without losing a half day or remaining away all night. If the company would start the Altoona accommodation from Harrisburg about three o'clock in the afternoon and put on the old Mifflin accommodation for the benefit of the people east of Mifflin it would be a more satisfactory arrangement. But, perhaps, the company isn't trying to please everybody.

—A friend in Philadelphia writes as follows: On the evening of the 5th inst. a quiet and model wedding occurred at No. 726 N. 8th St., Philadelphia. Rev. Asbury Clark officiated, and now Miss Jennie Burton is the wife of Jno. Robt. Henderson, of the firm of Henderson & Co., 12th and Arch Sts., The groom is a son of that aged and respected gentleman, Jas. Henderson, of Cassville. The affable and accomplished bride will, through her many merits, win the admiration and respect of all. They are visiting Altoona, Pittsburg, and several other cities and towns, returning by way of Cassville. Their combined qualities are such that their future will be rendered prosperous and happy.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

J. G. GILLAM.

AUTUMN 1889.

We have prepared for a vigorous fall and winter trade and have stocked our store with seasonable goods.

We had intended to quit keeping clothing, but the excellent satisfaction rendered to customers in the past has made it necessary to replenish our stock. We have bought at cash prices and can sell the best goods at very low prices. Call and see the goods.

We have just received another stock of boots and shoes. Our reputation in this line is worth considerable and we shall maintain it if good goods and low prices will do it and we think they will.

Look out for the new stock of latest styles of hats. Also for the big assortment of gloves. These goods will be in in a few days.

We have an excellent assortment of underwear which is open for inspection. Come and see our goods and learn the advantages of buying them.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

AN ANCIENT ART.

A Wonderful Display of French Tapestry Work.

Pictures of Landscapes, Etc., Done by Weaver Artists.

There was a very interesting exhibit of the famous Gobelin tapestries at the Paris Exposition this year, interesting as an illustration of one of the Fine Arts and of textile fabrics.

The Gobelin tapestries had a gallery in the main exhibition building devoted especially to them, and presented a varied and attractive display. Here were grand landscapes, historic scenes, portraits and studies from animal and bird life, in such numbers as to constitute a veritable Fine Arts museum.

An especially noteworthy piece was the "Letters, Science and Art in Antiquity." The Herons and Storks, too, were remarkably lifelike. There is a certain softness about those pictures in tapestry work which the original picture in oil colors lacks; original picture, we say, for all the tapestry representations are copies of oil paintings by celebrated artists.

The flesh tints, the summer and autumnal foliage, the flowers, the lights and shadows, are all remarkably true to nature, and as we gazed, the wonder grew that it could be really a web from a hand-loom, woven from woolen woof.

A visit to the Gobelin factory, near the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, followed very naturally an examination of the display of tapestries at the exposition. This establishment was brought to Paris early in the 15th century, and was bought by Louis XIV in 1662. The first of the name was Jean Gobelin, who died in 1476. He discovered a peculiar kind of scarlet dye, and expended so much money upon his establishment that it was named by the common people La Folie Gobelin.

Many of the pieces shown at the exhibition belong to the time when Jean Gobelin personally wrought or directed the weaving, and those are now rated at fabulous prices.

At present the Gobelin factory is under State patronage and control, exclusively, and receives an annual subsidy of nearly $50,000 from the French government.

About 150 weavers—who may with propriety be called artists—were employed. The work is done entirely by hand. The warp threads are stretched perpendicularly in the loom, and the weaver stands behind the warp with the light in front of it. Each thread of the woof is put in separately and pressed into its place with long, slim needles. The colored filling or woof is wound upon bobbins, also by hand, and we were told that 13,000 different colors and shades of color are made use of in weaving the various pictured designs.

The painting of which the tapestry is to be a copy hangs behind the weaver-artist. Its dimensions are accurately outlined in pencil upon the warp. With almost infinite patience and care the work of reproduction then begins, and continues month after month, and even year after year. A single weaver rarely produces more than a square yard of tapestry in a year.

Men only are employed as weavers. The art has descended from father to son, and it seemed to the writer, that there was that in the faces of these calm artisans, and in the singularly measured, yet thoughtful movements of their eyes, which betokened a descent of this hereditary French skill.—*Youth's Companion.*

Ice and Snow, Tropical Imagination.

The natives of tropical countries are seldom so much astonished as when they are first introduced to snow and ice. The congealing of water is a phenomenen they are slow to comprehend. A few months ago Sir William Macgregor enticed several New Guinea natives to the hitherto unscaled summit of Mount Owen Stanley, the loftiest peak in British Australasia. On its barren summit, nearly a thousand feet above the zone of vegetation, big icicles were found, greatly to the amazement of the natives, who were much startled when they touched them, and insisted that their fingers had been burned.

A year ago when Mr. Ehlers ascended Mount Kilima-Njaro, in Africa, his native porters, who had lived all their lives near the base of the great mountain, pulled off the boots with which they had been provided as they approached the snow line and plunged merrily into the snow in their bare feet. They lost no time in plunging out again, and lay writhing on the ground, insisting that their feet had been severely burned. Some of the Central African natives who have been introduced into Germany mistook last winter the first snow storm they saw for a flight of white butterflies. Lieutenant Von Francois says the mistake was a very natural one. One day when he was ascending a tributary of the Congo, he saw for the first time the air filled with a great swarm of white butterflies, and he says the spectacle closely resembled a gentle fall of snow.

The seductive summer drink, so popular in our latitude during the dog days, produces upon the untutored savage when first brought to his notice as unpleasant an effect as an unexpected electric shock. King Dinah of West Africa has been one of the recent sightseers in Paris. An attempt was made one day to explain to him the nature of ice by introducing him to an iced drink. The unusual sensation greatly startled his Majesty, and he dashed the cooling draught on the floor as soon as he had tasted it.

It is said that our Alaskan Eskimos think the weather is uncomfortably sultry when the temperature is at the freezing point, while the Central African shivers in great distrees in a temperature of 60 degrees above zero.—*New York Sun.*

Personal Magnetism.

Henry Clay, to the last hours of his life, had a singular power over young men and boys, who were invariably ager to become, in some sort, his friends and companions.

Young people regarded Washington, on the other hand, with a profound respect into which no feeling of possible comradeship ever entered. The same feeling of separation, or aloofness, characterised the intercourse of Daniel Webster with the young.

What girl or boy has not a tender, cheerful fellowship for the venerable George Bancroft and Doctor Holmes, men whose faces they probably never have seen?

Why is it that old age is thus to some men, however good they may be, an impassable gulf, which cuts them off from all relations with childhood and youth, while there are others aged faces dear to every baby, boy or girl who looks on them? The cold, dark flow of years shut the first in and apart from their kind, as the deep, bridgeless moat does an ancient ruin; but years have no power to separate us from the others. They are as young and alive as their grandchildren, despite white hairs and failing senses. The secret of this perpetual youth in some men is the keen sympathy for others in their hearts, and a certain warmth of temperament which gives them an interest in the affairs of every passing moment. No matter how old a man may be, if his energy and affections remain he will attract friends and companions. If the fire still burns on the hearth, what matter if the walls of the house be decayed? We shall come to it to be warmed and cheered.

Yet how absurd in the light of this simple fact, is the conduct of the boys and girls who assume a languid indifference to the affairs of life in the vain hope of convincing the lookers-on that they are hopelessly blase?

When they rob themselves of the chief charm of youth and enthusiasm, they are like the heir to a kingdom who resigns a crown before he has worn it.

Icelanders as Colonists.

The success of the Icelanders as colonists in Manitoba has suggested that they should be induced to settle in Alaska, also. As there are only about 60,000 native Alaskans in a territory as large as the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Alabama line, there should be room enough for the whole population of Iceland, where less than 75,000 people are scattered over a country as large as Ireland. Alaska probably would be more attractive to them than Manitoba, as they are accustomed to live by fisheries rather than by raising wheat. No kind of grain has been grown in Iceland for more than 1,000 years, with the exception of a few small patches sown recently by way of experiment. The first settlers probably did grow barley, if not wheat, as we read of the use of plows in the early Sages.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Great Britain saves 4,000,000 tons of coal a year by utilizing the gases which once escaped from furnaces.

In experiments continued for four years M. F. Larroque has found that after eight or nine months copper wires under the action of electric currents show signs of deterioration.

It has been discovered that a very excellent quality of paper, either of fine or coarse texture, may be made from rice straw, which has always been thought to be useless.

Professor Chandler Roberts has been studying the fogs of London, and he finds that the mass of fog that hangs over that city every day weighs no less than 6,000 tons, and contains in the course of a year $12,000,000 worth of carbon.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disc about the size of a shilling, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens. These saws are about as thick as ordinary paper, and revolve some 4,000 times per minute. Their high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding their extreme thinness.

The annual report of the Greenwich Observatory in England shows that during the entire year 1888 the sun shone at that place but 1080 hours out of the 8750 which makes up the twelve-month. Allowing half that period for daylight, it will be seen that there was less than one-fourth of the time when the sun shone.

A new sponge industry is being developed on the coast of Dalmatia, as an outcome of experiments by Professor Oscar Schmidt of Styria. Professor Schmidt planted in favorable spots very small cuttings of live sponge, and in three years was rewarded with a fine crop of large sponges. The expense was small; the total cost of 4000 sponges being not more than $42.

The French minister of war is making some experiments in electric shooting, and intends to arrange so that he can discharge his guns upon the enemy from unexpected places, by means of an electric current. By placing a battery on a hill, in a fort, or at the entrance of a defile, it would be possible to shoot from a distance or automatically discharge the artillery at any precise point of the line of defence.

While the deepest tone that our ears are capable of recognizing is one containing sixteen vibrations a second, the phonograph will record ten vibrations or less, and can then raise the pitch until we hear a reproduction from them. Similarly, vibrations above the highest rate audible to the ear can be recorded on the phonograph, and then reproduced by lowering the pitch until we actually hear the record of those inaudible pulsations.

Dr. Rudolph Koenig, the well-known constructor of acoustical apparatus in Paris, has just made a discovery of extreme importance in the theory of music, the details of which he will expound at the forthcoming meeting of the Naturforscher at Heidelberg. This is an extension of Helmholtz's theory of timbre to certain cases not represented in the elementary mathematical theory, and corresponding to the actual case of the timbres of certain musical instruments.

A Mine of Uranium.

In a mine at Cornwall, in England, there has been discovered a lode of the rare and precious metal uranium, which has hitherto only been found in small pockets or patches and in two or three widely separated localities. So rare is it that a century ago its existence was unknown, and so valuable is it that the market price is about $12,000 a ton. Two of the most important oxides of uranium are already used, the one in the production of costly black porcelain, and the dark tints of majolica ware, the other in glass and porcelain manufacture, to produce golden and greenish colors, and, in conjunction with other minerals, opalescent hues. The chloride of uranium is also coming into use as a substitute for gold in photographic work. With platinum and copper the metal forms two fine alloys, each resembling gold, and offers a substitue for gold in electro-plated ware. On account of its high electrical resistance it is also likely to be largely used in electrical installations. Its rarity and high price have hitherto interfered with its use in these latter ways, but the discovery in Cornwall will no doubt lead to its general introduction for such purposes.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SUCCESS.

Sorrows sore our little lass
Felt each day in spelling class;
Never could she go above
Lily, or for gold or love.

Though she studied might and main,
Lily twice as hard again
Studied, and, the lesson said,
Kept her old place at the head.

But one day, at last she came
Running with her face aflame.
She the Rubicon had passed,
She was at the head at last!
What delight! what pride! We said,
"Are you really at the head?"
"Yes, oh yes," she cried in glee,
"Lily stayed at home, you see!"

—*Harriet Spofford in Youth's Companion.*

THE EYES OF A DOLL.

Dr. Mackenzie, the English physician, gives an interesting incident in connection with the manufacture of dolls' eyes. Years ago an English glassmaker named Osler, being examined before a committee of the House of Commons, testified that, having received an order from France for a large quantity of the best dolls' eyes, he was unable to fill it. On inquiry he found that there was only one man at that time in the world able to make a doll's eye with the iris on it. He was a lazy, dissipated glassblower, who never did that kind of work, for which he obtained very high prices, until he was utterly penniless. He was in the last stage of consumption, and Mr. Olsen paid him $50 for his secret. The process was so simple that in five minutes Mr. Osler, with the aid of a gaslight and a blow pipe. was able to make as good a "natural eye" as his teacher. Mr. Osler concluded that part of his evidence by stating that he subsequently received an order for "natural eyes" to the extent of $2500, and that he grew rich by manufacturing them. When he retired from business he gave a dinner to his rivals in the trade, and before they separated showed them how to make the eyes. The commonest dolls' eyes now bring about $1.25 for twelve dozen pair, while the best, or "natural eyes," can be had for about 8 cents a pair.

THE THREE CONSPIRATORS.

One day, when little Arthur was making mud-pies in the front-yard, he heard some one call him. It was his Aunt Jane, who was standing on the front porch with a letter in her hand.

"Run across the street and put this letter in the box, Arthur, please," she said.

"No, I don't want to," said Arthur, who did not like to be disturbed.

So Aunt Jane went across the street herself and mailed the letter. Not long after this Arthur's mother asked him to take a spool of silk to Aunt Jane, who was up stairs.

"No, I don't want to," answered Arthur again.

His mother said nothing, but when up stairs herself with the silk, she had a little talk with Aunt Jane about Arthur. An hour later Arthur ran to Aunt Jane with a broken whip. "Please mend this, Aunt Jane," he cried.

"No, I don't want to," said Aunt Jane, without looking up from her sewing.

Arthur seemed surprised for a moment, then hung his head and turned away. When supper was over, Arthur carried a book to his mamma.

"Please read me a story, mamma," he said.

"I don't want to," said his mother, who was knitting.

Arthur's lip quivered, and his eyes were full of tears as he set down on a cushion in the corner to look at the pictures in the book. But he forgot his troubles when his papa came in. "Oh, papa!" he said, running to him; "please make me a whistle?"

"No, I don't want to," said his papa.

This was too much for Arthur and he burst into tears. But no one comforted him and nurse came and took him off to bed. While she undressed him she told him that no one could love a little boy who never wanted to do favors, and if he were not ready to oblige others he must not expect others to oblige him.

The next morning Aunt Jane came out again with a letter. As soon as he saw her he left his mud-cakes and ran to her.

"Let me put the letter in the box, Aunt Jane," he said.

Aunt Jane smilled and kissed him as she gave him the letter. She saw that Arthur had learned a good lesson, and he never again refused to do a favor.—*Weekly Witness.*

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 17.

Lesson Text: "David's Last Words," II Sam. xxiii., 1-7—Golden Text: II Sam. xxiii., 5—Commentary.

1. "Now these be the last words of David." Things are apt to look very different when one comes to the last hours of life in the mortal body; earthly things fade, their importance vanishes, trials seem no longer great, and eternal things become intensely real; there is nothing worth considering but the King of Righteousness and His righteous kingdom. David, the man after God's own heart (I Sam. xiii., 14; Acts xiii., 22), is in this lesson brought before us with eyes directed afar off to the highest mountain peak of revelation, the establishment of the kingdom referred to in chap. vii., 16. Jacob sees and speaks of the same things when in his dying moments he calls his sons around him and tells them what shall befall them in the last days. (Gen. xlix., 1, 10.)

2. "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His word was in my tongue." Here is a definition of inspiration. The Spirit speaks, the words are His, but He uses David's tongue; so Jesus testified that David himself said by the Holy Ghost (Mark xii., 36) and Peter testified that the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake; so Paul testified that the Holy Ghost spake by Isaiah (Acts i., 16; xxviii., 25); and in II Pet. i., 21, we have the comprehensive statement that "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." The Fifth Article of Religion in our Book of Prayer emphatically states that "Holy Scripture is therefore the Word of God; not only does it contain the oracles of God, but it is itself the very Oracles of God." Let us yield our, too often unruly, tongues to this same Spirit, who dwelleth in us if we are true believers, that He may use them only for the glory of God.

3. "The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to Me." In the first verse it was the God of Jacob, perhaps with the thought of the Great Creator and Restorer (Elohim); who could make something out of and use for His glory such crooked ones as Jacob and David and all of us are by nature; here it is the God and Rock of Israel, the same creating and restoring and covenant keeping Elohim, but now in reference to the broken, helpless, clinging, earnestly seeking one, who had power with God and man, and received the new name of Israel (Gen. xxxii., 26-28). Both Moses and David loved to speak of God as their Rock (Deut. xxxii., 4, 15, 18, 31: Ps. xviii., 2, 31, 46, etc), but it is from the margin of Isa. xxvi., 4, that we get the title "Rock of Ages." In this verse and the last we seem to have very clearly the Three Persons of the Trinity, the Rock pointing us to Him who was smitten for us, from whom alone comes living water, in whom we hide, on whom we stand, and who shall soon break in pieces the governments of earth and establish His own kingdom. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." We now for a time lose sight of David as we fix our eyes upon that Just One (Acts vii., 52; xxii., 14), the King who shall reign in righteousness (Isa. xxxii., 1), of whom it is written: "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous branch, and a king shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely; and this is His name whereby He shall be called, the Lord our righteousness" (Jer. xxiii., 5, 6). Whatever He does shall be done in the fear of the Lord, faithfully, and with a perfect heart (II Chron. xix., 9).

4. "And He shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds." One of His last names in Scripture is in Rev. xxii., 16, "The root and the offspring of David, the bright and morning star;" and in Mal. iv., 2, "The sun of righteousness." The time of His appearing in glory to build up Zion (Ps. cii., 16) is preeminently called "the morning," as in Ps. xlvi., 5 (margin), where the whole subject is the safety of Israel when He judges the nations and makes wars to cease, and where it is written "God shall help her when the morning appeareth," or (R. V.) "at the dawn of the morning," and again in Ps. xlix., 14, "The upright shall have dominion over them in the morning."

5. "He hath made with me an everlasting covenant, ordered in all things and sure." This is our golden text, and it is in some respects the center of the lesson, for it brings before us God and His faithful covenant and assurance of complete fulfillment, inasmuch as there can be no failure on His part. The two "althoughs" which begin and end this verse point to possible failure on the part of David and his house, for man is only and always when left to himself a failure; but the terms of the covenant indicated that while iniquity might have to be chastened David's house and kingdom should be established forever (chap. vii., 12-16); so that it might truly be called an "everlasting covenant, ordered (or furnished) in all things and sure;" or, as it is in Isa. lv., 3-5, "The sure mercies of David," pointing to the time when other nations shall run to Israel because of their glorious king. Gaze on the full consummation of the things included in this covenant as revealed to the prophets: "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgement and with justice, henceforth even forever;" "At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord, and all the nations shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord, to Jerusalem, neither shall they walk any more after the imagination of their evil heart." "And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and David, My servant, shall be king over them; and the nations shall know that I, the Lord, do sanctify Israel, when My sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore." (Isa. ix.; Jer. iii., 17; Ezek. xxxvii., 21-28.)

With such a kingdom before him, and, like Abraham, believing what God has promised He is also able to perform, David is able to say: "This is all my salvation and all my desire."

6, 7. "But the sons of Belial (R. V. the ungodly) shall be all of them as thorns thrust away; * * * * * they shall be utterly burned with fire." Thorns and thistles are the manifest evidence that the earth is still under the curse of sin (Gen. iii. 18); Jesus uses them as a symbol of the natural, unrenewed heart when he says: "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" (Matt. viii. 16). And the ungodly are thus described in Ezek. ii, 6: "Though briers and thorns be with thee, and thou dost dwell among scorpions, be not afraid of their words." We are all of us such by nature and by practice; sin dwelleth in us, and all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Those who will not repent, but persist in their ungodliness, have nothing to expect but everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power when He shall come to be glorified in His saints (II Thess. i, 9, 10); they will not be drawn by love, therefore they must perish by judgment. May we be among the mighty ones of the true David while we wait for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning. (Ps. cxxx, 5, 6.)—*Lesson Helper.*

OUR FARMING INTERESTS.

First Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.

A Summary of Secretary Rusk's Facts and Suggestions.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture—the first issued under the newly constructed department—has been made public. Secretary Rusk says that the aggregate sum asked for in his estimates must not be measured by what is past, but by what a great agricultural country should do toward "sustaining, protecting and promoting a calling which lies at the foundation of its prosperity and power." Of those countries which "are the most active competitors of American farmers in the world's market," Great Britain appropriates for agriculture $1,500,000; Germany, $2,850,000; Brazil, $20,000,000; for agriculture and mines; France, $8,000,000, and Austria more than $4,000 000.

Of the crop reporting system, he says: "While approximate and valuable it is in danger of becoming discredited by the popular acceptance of its results as exact in precision and absolute authority. It should be remembered that they are not the conclusions of a thorough census, though they may be far better than the work of a poor census; they are the consolidations of local estimates of agricultural experts, and are intended as a foil to the interested, biased and untruthful statements that speculators issue to mislead their victims."

The report urges the duty of the Government to assume a more definite supervision of such forest areas as are still owned by it and as occupy a position of importance in the regulation of water flow and of other climatic conditions, and emphasizes the importance of the relations which the forests bear to the problem of irrigation in the arid lands and of their immense annual product.

The subject of agricultural organizations is dwelt upon earnestly, their astonishing growth during the past few years being cited as strong evidence of the growth of the spirit of self-help among the farmers. The farmers' institutes are referred to particularly as one of the greatest movements in the history of agriculture, and as the strongest lever for raising and upholding the work of superior agricultural education represented by our system of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The Secretary recommends, without going into details, that the department should be empowered to afford aid and encouragement to this work.

The sheep and wool industry secures special consideration in the report. The growth of the mutton interest is referred to as one to be greatly encouraged. As to wool growing, the reduction of the tariff in 1883 is earnestly deplored. To it is attributed the great reduction in the number of sheep, which has since then fallen off by about seven million head, while the importation of wool has increased from 78,350,651 pounds in 1884 to 126,487,729 pounds the past year. "On behalf of this industry," says the Secretary, "I recommend these facts to you, and should they be submitted to Congress, I ask for them intelligent and careful consideration."

The condition of the sugar industry is reviewed in detail, and the results declared to be of a mixed character. The region where the sorghum sugar industry may be attended with success has been localized in the southern part of Central Kansas, west and south of Wichita, and in parts of the Indian Territory resembling it in soil and climate. The Secretary is seeking a variety with a higher amount of available sugar.

The botanical department is to be specially occupied in an effort to solve the problem of increasing the forage yield on the 300,000,000 acres of the arid region outside of possible irrigation by promoting the productiveness of the grasses now growing there.

The language used by the Secretary in regard to a national meat inspection law is pointed and vigorous. "The necessity for inspection at the time of slaughter is, first, to enable the authorities to promptly locate any cattle disease centres, and, second, to avoid the anomaly of leaving the inspection of our own meat products to the officials of other countries, thus giving foreign Governments some show of reason for the claim that they have better opportunities for learning of disease among American cattle than are enjoyed by our own Government." He accordingly advocates "such an amendment to the law under which the bureau is at present organized as will provide for such official national inspection as shall guarantee the fitness of our meat products for food consumption, under the seal of the United States Courts."

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

Interesting Facts in the Report of Director of the Mint.

Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, reports the coinage at the mints during the year as follows:

Gold coins (in value), $25,543,910; silver dollars, $33,793,860; subsidiary silver, $721,686; minor coins, $906,472; total, $60,965,929. In addition to this gold bars, valued at $22,241,121, and silver bars, valued at $6,709,246, were manufactured at the mints. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, principally at the assay office at New York, during the year, mainly for export, of the value of $57,507,812.

The profit on the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary coin during the year was $9,403,049. The total coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act up to the first of November was $343,638,001. Gold imports during the year amounted to $10,372,145, and exports to $60,033,246. Silver imports amounted to $24,682,380, and exports $36,716,783. These figures show a loss to the United States, by excess of exports over imports of gold, $49,661,101; silver, $12,034,403.

The Director estimates the consumption of gold and silver in the United States in the industrial arts for the fiscal year to have been: Gold, $16,000,000; silver, $8,000,000. The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1888 he reports as follows: Gold, $33,175,000; silver, commercial value, $43,000,000; coining value, $59,195,000. The product of the world for that year was: Gold, $105,994,150; silver, commercial value, $103,556,000; coining value, $142,439,150.

The coinage of the world for the year 1888 was: Gold, $134,720,639; silver, $149,737,442. Deducting recoinages reported and the coinage of Mexican dollars, the net coinage for the year approximated: Gold, $109,000,000; silver, $95,000,000. Of the latter, about eighty per cent. was full legal tender coins executed by the mints of the United States, India and Japan.

Director Leech recommends legislation looking toward the discontinuance of the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and the three-cent nickel piece, and withdrawal from circulation of pieces of those denominations now outstanding.

An ideal wife is one who believes everything her husband tells her.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE strike of the coal miners in Belgium has collapsed.

THE New England Lasters' Protective Union has 10,000 members.

AN assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed in Oklahoma.

THE Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen is now the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

THE Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has now local organizations in 104 of our cities.

SEVERAL German unions in New York city have clases where English is taught to members who cannot speak the language.

ALL the machinists of the United States are to form a national union for the mutual protection of its members against the employers.

THE formation of great federations like that projected for the railroads will soon be undertaken by several trades that are not yet organized.

THE Supreme Court of Montana decides that mechanics' wages must be paid before any other debts are liquidated out of an insolvant debtor's assets.

EIGHTEEN planters in Hayes and Caldwell Counties, Texas, are accused of importing Mexicans into the United States to pick cotton on their plantations.

THAT great labor organization, the Patrons of Husbandry, is growing rapidly in Michigan, and nearly 100,000 of the farmers of the State have joined it this year.

THE sailors and firemen of the port of New York have organized a trade union. It will work in harmony with similar organizations in England, Ireland and Scotland.

EIGHT-HOUR meetings are being held in the principal cities in England, where it is believed there will be a general eight-hour system soon. At present nine hours is the rule.

ON July 5, 1859, the Iron Moulders' Union of America was organized, having but a few local unions. There are now 250 locals and 18,000 members, of whom fully 20,000 are in benefit.

THE window-glass manufacturers of Findley, Ohio, have advanced the prices of window glass fifteen per cent., to conform with the recent advance made by the Pittsburgh houses.

THERE are altogether 42,740,000 spindles in operation in the various manufacturing towns of England. The total number of mechanical looms in Europe is estimated at 1,000,000, of which 600,000 are in England.

THERE have now been three conferences between representatives of the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor. The questions that were under debate at them will be brought before the National Conventions of both bodies.

A RESOLUTION has been passed by the Convention of the National Association of Silk Workers at Yonkers, N. Y., that all the members should unite in the endeavor to bring about an equalization of wages in the trade all over the country.

IN some of the villages in the North of Ireland are still to be found "thatchers." They thatch country houses with straw, but their services are not often needed. Most of them are old men. Their average earnings all the year round are $2.50 to $3 a week.

THE New Jersey State Factory Inspector says he will see to it that, after next session of the Legislature, any factory owner sending ignorant or unskilled persons to work about machinery known to be dangerous shall be held accountable for all injury or damage done.

SENATOR STANFORD, of California, has finished with Chinamen in his Vina vineyard. The Superintendent says that white labor is much more profitable than Chinese, even at far higher wages. He declines to pay low wages, as, he says, the other system is much the most productive.

IN Nevada electricity runs the very deep mines and has increased production twenty-five per cent. The men who work at 3100 feet deep live only a few years, notwithstanding the fact they work only about two hours per day. They get more pay than eight-hour men. They work fifteen minutes and rest forty-five.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE debt of Canada amounts to $284,513,841.

A DETROIT RIVER tunnel is projected which is to cost $3,500,000.

THERE are 135,000 Mormons in Utah's total population of 200,000.

THE baby King of Spain is to have his picture placed on postage stamps.

IT is reported that nearly 100,000 people in North Dakota are in actual destitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S crop of corn is greater by four thousand bushels than the best year since the war.

THE storms which have devastated the central portions of Japan have reduced the harvests one-half.

DURING the last eighteen months the Russian Government has expelled 35,000 Hebrews from the Empire.

A CANAL 250 miles long is to be built for navigating purposes in New Mexico. It will be thirty feet wide.

THE Swiss Government has ordered 75,000 rifles of a new pattern from a manufactory in the canton of Soleure.

TOPEKA, Kan., is to have a state capitol, surmounted by a statue of Ceres and a bas relief commemorating the anti-slavery struggle.

THE steamship City of Paris has broken the eastern ocean record made by herself. The time of the passage was 5 days 22 hours and 57 minutes.

IT has been estimated that the total cost of the Paris Exhibition to its managers and the French Government will not fall far short of $30,000,000.

IRELAND has seventy-six colleries—nine in Ulster, seven in Connaught, thirty-one in Leinster and twenty-nine in Munster. Very few of these are being worked.

THREE new ironclads will, as soon as possible, be in Italy's fleet, of 14,000 tons and 20,000-horse power. Vessels, armor, guns, and all are to be made in Italy.

A MORTGAGE for $45,000,000 to the Mercantile Trust Co., of New York, was filed in the Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark., by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

THE Russian Government has ordered thirty locomotives and a thousand cars for the railway extending from Alexandropol to Erivan in Russian Armenian, to be used for transport purposes.

THE United States cruiser Thetis, which has returned to Sitka after an extraordinary cruise, is the first steam vessel that ever went to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in the Arctic Ocean.

A TREASURY warrant for $293 was issued recently in favor of Honore Levernier, Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry, now resident in Chicago, the amount due him as his portion of the reward offered by the Government for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "I Must Also See Rome." (Preached at Rome, Italy.)

TEXT: "*I must also see Rome.*" Acts 19, 21.

Here is Paul's itinerary. He was a traveling or circuit preacher. He had been mobbed and insulted, and the more good he did the worse the world treated him. But he went right on. Now he proposes to go to Jerusalem, and says: "After that I must also see Rome." Why did he want to visit this wonderful city in which I am to-day permitted to stand? "To preach the Gospel," you answer. No doubt of it, but there were other reasons why he wanted to see Rome. A man of Paul's intelligence and classic taste had fifty other reasons for wanting to see it. Your Colosseum was at that time in process of erection, and he wanted to see it. The Forum was even then an old structure, and the eloquent apostle wanted to see that building in which eloquence had so often thundered and wept. Over the Appian Way the triumphal procession had already marched for hundreds of years, and he wanted to see that. The Temple of Saturn was already an antiquity, and he wanted to see that. The architecture of the world renowned city, he wanted to see that. The places associated with the triumphs, the cruelties, the disasters, the wars, the military genius, the poetic and the rhetorical fame of this great city, he wanted to see them. A man like Paul, so many sided, so sympathetic, so emotional, so full of analogy, could not have been indifferent to the antiquities and the splendors which move every rightly organized human being. And with what thrill of interest he walked these streets, those only who for the first time like ourselves enter Rome can imagine. If the inhabitants of all Christendom were gathered into one plain, and it were put to them which two cities they would above all others wish to see, the vast majority of them would vote Jerusalem and Rome. So we can understand something of the record of my text and its surroundings when it says, Paul proposed in the spirit when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia to go to Jerusalem, saying: "After that I must also see Rome." As some of you are aware, with my family and only for the purpose of what we can learn and the good we can get, I am on the way to Palestine. Since leaving Brooklyn, N. Y., this is the first place we have stopped. Intermediate cities are attractive, but we have visited them in other years, and we hastened on, for I said before starting that while I was going to see Jerusalem I must also see Rome. Why do I want to see it? Because I want, by visiting regions associated with the great apostle to the gentiles, to have my faith in Christianity confirmed. There are those who will go through large expenditure to have their faith weakened. In my native land I have known persons of very limited means to pay fifty cents or a dollar to hear a lecturer prove that our Christian religion is a myth, a dream, a cheat, a lie. On the contrary, I will give all the thousands of dollars that this journey of my family will cost to have additional evidence that our Christian religion is an authenticated grandeur, a solemn, a joyous, a rapturous, a stupendous, a magnificent fact. So I want to see Rome. I want you to show me the places connected with Apostolic ministry. I have heard that, in your city and amid its surroundings, apostles suffered and died for Christ's sake. My common sense tells me that people do not die for the sake of a falsehood. They may practice a deception for purposes of gain, but put the sword to their heart, or arrange the halter around their neck, or kindle the fire around their feet, and they would say my life is worth more than anything I can gain by losing it. I hear you have in this city Paul's dungeon. Show it to me. I must see Rome also. While I am interested in this city because of her rulers or her citizens who are mighty in history for virture or vice or talents, Romulus, and Caliguli, and Cincinnatus, and Vespasian, and Coriolanus, and Brutus, and a hundred others whose names are bright with an exceeding brightness, or black with the deepest dye, most of all am I interested in this city because the preacher of Mars hill, and the defier of Agrippa, and the hero of the shipwrecked vessel in the breakers of Melita, and the man who held higher than any one that the world ever saw the torch of Resurrection, lived, and preached, and was massacred here. Show me every place connected with his memory. I must also see Rome.

But my text suggests that in Paul there was the inquisitive and curious spirit. Had my text only meant that he wanted to preach here he would have said so, indeed, in another place, he declared: "I am ready to preach the Gospel to you who are at Rome also." But my text suggests a sight seeing. This man who had been under Dr. Gamaliel had no lack of phraseology, and was used to saying exactly what he meant, and he said: "I must also see Rome." There is such a thing as Christian curiosity. Paul had it and some of us have it. About other people's business I have no curiosity. About all that can confirm my faith in the Christian religion and the world's salvation and the soul's future happiness, I am full of an all absorbing, all compelling curiosity. Paul had a great curiosity about the next world, and so have we. I hope some day, by the grace of God, to go over and see for myself; but not now. No well man, no prospered man, I think, wants to go now. But the time will come, I think, when I shall go over. I want to see what they do there, and I want to see how they do it. I do not want to be looking through the gates ajar forever. I want them to swing wide open. There are ten thousand things I want explained—about you, about myself, about the government of this world, about God, about everything. We start in a plain path of what we know, and in a minute come up against a high wall of what we do not know. I wonder how it looks over there. Somebody tells me it is like a paved city—paved with gold; and another man tells me it is like a fountain, and it is like a tree, and it is like a triumphal procession; and the next man I met tells me it is all figurative. I really want to know, after the body is resurrected, what they wear and what they eat; and I have an immeasurable curiosity to know what it is, and how it is, and where it is. Columbus risked his life to find the American continent, and shall we shudder to go out on a voyage of discovery which shall reveal a vaster and more brilliant country? John Franklin risked his life to find a passage between icebergs, and shall we dread to find a passage to eternal summer? Men in Switzerland travel up the heights of the Matterhorn, with alpenstock, and guides, and rockets, and ropes, and getting half way up, stumble and fall down in a horrible massacre. They just wanted to say they had been on the tops of those high peaks. And shall we fear to go out for the ascent of the eternal hills which start a thousand miles beyond where stop the highest peaks of the Alps, and when in that ascent there is no peril? A man doomed to die stepped on the scaffold, and said in joy: "Now, in ten minutes I will know the great secret." One minute after the vital functions ceased, the little child that died last night knew more than Paul himself before he died. Friends, the exit from this world, or death, if you please to call it, to the Christian is glorious explanation. It is demonstration. It is illumination. It is sunburst. It is the opening of all the windows. It is shutting up the catechism of doubt, and the unrolling of all the scrolls of positive and accurate information. Instead of standing at the foot of the ladder and looking up, it is standing at the top of the ladder and looking down. It is the last mystery taken out of botany and geology and astronomy and theology. Oh, will it not be grand to have all questions answered? The perpetually recurring interrogation point changed for the mark of exclamation. All riddles solved. Who will fear to go out on that discovery, when all the questions are to be decided which we have been discussing all our lives? Who shall not clap his hands in the anticipation of that blessed country, if it be no better than through holy curiosity? As this Paul of my text did not suppress his curiosity, we need not suppress ours. Yes, I have an unlimited curiosity about all religious things, and as this city of Rome was so intimately connected with apostolic times, the incidents which emphasize and explain and augment the Christian religion, you will not take it as an evidence of a prying spirit, but as the outbursting of a Christian curiosity when I say I must also see Rome.

Our desire to visit this city is also intensified by the fact that we want to be confirmed in the feeling that human life is brief, but its work lasts for centuries, inded for ever. Therefore show us the antiquities of old Rome, about which we have been reading for a lifetime, but never seen. In our beloved America, we have no antiquities. A church eighty years old overawes us with its age. We have in America some cathedrals hundreds and thousands of years old, but they are in Yellowstone park, or Californian canon, and their architecture and masonry were by the omnipotent God. We want to see the buildings, or ruins of old buildings that were erected hundreds and thousands of years ago by human hands. They lived forty or seventy years, but the arches they lifted, the paintings they penciled, the sculpture they chiseled, the roads they laid out, I understand, are yet to be seen, and we want you to show them to us. I can hardly wait until Monday morning. I must also see Rome. We want to be impressed with the fact that what men do on a small scale or large scale lasts a thousand years, lasts forever, that we build for eternity and that we do so in a very short space of time. God is the only old living presence. But it is an old age without any of the infirmities or limitations of old age. There is a passage of Scripture which speaks of the birth of the mountains, for there was a time when the Andes were born, and the Pyrenees were born, and the Sierra Nevadas were born, but before the birth of those mountains the Bible tells us, God was born, aye, was never born at all, because He always existed. Psalm xc., 2: "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God." How short is human life, what antiquity attaches to its worth! How everlasting is God! Show us the antiquities, the things that were old when America was discovered, old when Paul went up and down these streets sight seeing, old when Christ was born. I must. I must also see Rome!

Another reason for our visit to this city is that we want to see the places where the mightiest intellects and the greatest natures wrought for our Christian religion. We have been told in America by some people of swollen heads that the Christian religion is a pusillanimous thing, good for children under 7 years of age and small brained people, but not for the intelligent and swarthy minded. We have heard of your Constantine the mighty, who pointed his army to the cross, saying "By this conquer." If there be anything here connected with his reign or his military history, show it to us. The mightiest intellect of the ages was the author of my text, and, if for the Christian religion he was willing to labor and suffer and die, there must be something exalted and sublime and tremendous in it; and show me every place he visited, and show me if you can where he was tried, and which of your roads leads out to Ostia, that I may see where he went out to die. We expect before we finish this journey to see Lake Galilee and the places where Simon Peter and Andrew fished, and perhaps we may drop a net or a hook and line into those waters ourselves, but when following the track of those lesser apostles I will learn quite another lesson. I want while in this city of Rome to study the religion of the brainiest of the apostles. I want to follow, as far as we can trace it, the track of this great intellect of my text who wanted to see Rome also. He was a logician, he was a metaphysician, he was an all-conquering orator, he was a poet of the highest type. He had a nature that could swamp the leading men of his own day, and, hurled against the Sanhedrim, he made it tremble. He learned all he could get in the school of his native village, then he had gone to a higher school, and there had mastered the Greek and the Hebrew and perfected himself in belles lettres, until, in after years, he astounded the Cretans, and the Corinthians, and the Athenians by quotations from their own authors. I have never found anything in Carlyle, or Goethe, or Herbert Spencer that could compare in strength or beauty with Paul's epistles. I do not think there is anything in the writings of Sir William Hamilton that show such mental discipline as you find in Paul's argument about justification and resurrection. I have not found anything in Milton finer in the way of imagination than I can find in Paul's illustrations drawn from the amphitheatre. There was nothing in Robert Emmet pleading for his life, or in Edmund Burke arraigning Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall, that compared with the scene in the court room when, before robed officials, Paul bowed and began his speech, saying: "I think myself happy, King Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day." I repeat, that a religion that can capture a man like that must have some power in it. It is time our wiseacres stopped talking as though all the brains of the world were opposed to Christianity. Where Paul leads, we can afford to follow. I am glad to know that Christ has, in the different ages of the world, had in His discipleship a Mozart and a Handel in music; a Raphael and a Reynolds in painting; an Angelo and a Canova in sculpture; a Rush and a Harvey in medicine; a Grotius and a Washington in statesmanship; a Blackstone, a Marshall and a Kent in the law; and the time will come when the religion of Christ will conquer all the observatories and universities, and philosophy will, through her telescope, behold the morning star of Jesus, and in her laboratory see that "all things work together for good," and with her geological hammer discern the "Rock of Ages." Oh, instead of cowering and shivering when the skeptic stands before us, and talks of religion as though it were a pusillanimous thing—instead of that, let us take out our New Testament and read the story of Paul at Rome, or come and see this city for ourselves, and learn that it could have been no weak Gospel that actuated such a man, but that it is an all-conquering Gospel. Aye! for all ages the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation.

Men, brethren and fathers! I thank you for this opportunity of preaching the Gospel to you that are at Rome also. The churches of America salute you. Upon you who are like us, strangers in Rome, I pray the protecting and journeying care of God. Upon you who are resident here, I pray grace, mercy and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ. After tarrying here a few days we resume our journey for Palestine, and we shall never meet again, either in Italy, or America, or what is called the Holy Land, but there is a holier land, and there we may meet, saved by the grace that in the same way saves Italian and American, and there in that supernal clime, after embracing Him who, by His sufferings on the hill back of Jerusalem, made our heaven possible, and given salutation to our own kindred whose departure broke our hearts on earth, we shall, I think, seek out the traveling preacher and mighty hero of the text who marked out his journey through Macedonia and Achaia to Jerusalem, saying: "After I have been there, I must also see Rome."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ADALINA PATTI has dyed her hair yellow.

SEATTLE, Wash., is to have a $200,000 opera house next year.

P. T. BARNUM'S show is the biggest sensation in England at the present time.

NEW YORK CITY now has an ordinance forbidding all playing by street bands and organ-grinders.

WILSON BARRETT and Miss Eastlake took the place of the Kendals at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

THE Queen of Roumania composed a series of sea songs in Domburg, in Holland, which will be published next Christmas.

RICHARD VOSS, the distinguished German dramatist, is suffering from a nervous disease, which has compelled his retirement to an asylum.

OTIS SKINNER, who is pronounced by leading critics the best actor in the Booth-Modjeska combination, is the son of a Hartford (Conn.) clergyman.

"THE DEAD HEART" has turned out to be a tremendous popular success at the London Lyceum, and the nightly receipts amount to the full capacity of the house, a little more than $2000.

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA," the English melodrama which was played at the Standard Theatre, New York city, a few weeks ago, has been purchased by Charles B. Jefferson and H. S. Taylor.

THE New River runs under the stage of the old Sadler's Wells Theatre, in London, and was often used as a scenic accessory in the old days, whenever a situation called for the employment of ships or boats.

GILBERT, the librettist, does not care at all for society, but is much sought after in London. His conversation is said to possess the same whimsical flavor which has made his poems and operas so popular.

IN Melbourne, Australia, special policeman are detailed every night to visit the theatres and music halls before the audience are admitted, to see that all means of exit are free and unobstructed. This is an example which might be imitated profitably here.

MRS. KENDAL, the English actress, makes a hobby of collecting fans. She has a very large collection, and is always adding to it. Mrs. Kendal has purchased some very rare and beautiful ones in this country, which she will take back with her to England.

LEADER SOUSA, of the Marine Band, Washington, has completed his collection of the national songs of the world ordered by the Navy Department. Mr. Sousa has been able to identify the composers of only twenty-one numbers out of 128 which his book contains.

SARAH BERNHARDT is thinking of playing Cleopatra, and has been negotiating, not very seriously, for a special translation, by a well-known author, of Shakspere's play. She also meditates the assumption of Desclee's famous part in Dumas's "La Visite de Noces," or of the Medea of Legouve.

THE Conservatory of Valencia in Spain offers a list of prizes for the best of each of the following species of composition: A symphonic poem, a vocal duet, a piano solo, a four-part chorus, a quartet for strings, a concert piece for the harp, an orchestral symphony, a violin concerto and a hymn to St. Cecilia.

THE real name of H. B. Conway, the English comedian, who has been performing in the Lyceum Theatre, New York city, is Henry Byron Coulson. He is a grandnephew of the poet, Lord Byron, and grandson of Byron's sister, Augusta Leigh, whom Mrs. Beecher Stowe attacked in *Macmillan's* some fifteen years ago.

SALVINI, the Italian tragedian, now playing a farewell engagement in this country, is a stalwart, enthusiastic mannered man, of the robust school, with a massive bald head and a drooping moustache waxed at the extremities. He is as strong as the proverbial Nemean lion, and six and fifty. He has a voice like a roar, and a son in the profession, and he studied the part of Othello while languishing in the deepest dungeon beneath the castle wall at Geneva.

SIR JOHN LISTER KAYE, who has eleven separate farms of 10,000 acres each, about three hundred miles west of Winnipeg, has a novel scheme of colonization. His first object is to secure immigration, and for this end he has made arrangements with the Government for the purchase of 236,000 acres of land at a modest price, this land to be situated adjacent to his farms. Upon these acres he intends to establish twenty settlements of seventy farms each, thus providing for 1,400 families, which, by allowing to each family five persons, will add to the population and at the same time accommodate with homes 7,000 persons. His intention is to locate the farms, have a dwelling house and outbuildings on each, wells dug, seed in the ground and everything ready for the settlers when they arrive; then he proposes to send to such as require a loan the sum of $1,200 to pay on their land, and to provide such other necessaries as may be requisite to go on with their work. In each group of seventy families is to be established a sort of "central village," in which will be a schoolhouse, a little church, a blacksmith shop, store, wagonmaker's shop, etc.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, in his reminiscences of Grant, in *Lippincott's*, says: "There is nothing I ever heard him say that could not be repeated in the presence of women. He never used profane language. He was very temperate in eating and drinking."

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of the Dime and the Dollar will take care of itself. We commend that proverb to you as a purchaser.

It is the little foxes that spoil the grapes; the little leaks that sink the ship; the little extravagances that dribble away the earnings.

Save That Dime

and you are on the highway to comfort. Don't desire the dollars and despise the dime: you can't have the dollar without the dime anymore than you can have the pouud without the ounce, or the yard without the inch.

We will help you

save a dime on every dollar you spend, if you spend it with us. This is no empty boast. We mean that we will give you goods so that you can save one dime on every dollar's worth of goods purchased from us.

Can you make money

easier than that? Remember that our goods rank with the best goods offered in any market. WE DO NOT HANDLE AUCTION GOODS! We give Values, making

Dime-saving Prices!

In addition to giving you low prices at all times, we will make the following great reduction in our Shoe department: Five per cent. off on every dollar's worth of goods purchased from us, for cash, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1889. Now is the time to purchase your Boots and Shoes. We have just received one of largest—or, we should say, the largest stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, ranging in price from the lowest "one dollar," upward, ever brought to Mapleton; also, Men's and Boy's Boots of every description. In addition to this large stock, we carry Men's Fine Shoes, Rubber Boots, Over Shoes, etc., etc.

TNE "OLD RELIABLE" STORE OF

Phillips & Son.

P. S.—In consequence of the inclement weather last week, the Reduction in our Shoe Department (mentioned above) will be continued during this week.

Phillips & Son. *Phillips & Son.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	8 3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 68	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. B. CREE, A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING, WALTER PARKS,
ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.

Sept. 5, 1889.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT —OF THE— OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

Sensible are they who, before buying anything, take the trouble to investigate where they can get the best value in return for their money. Proceeding on in this careful path, you are bound to land at

EBY'S IN THE OPERA HOUSE,

where there is open for your inspection the

Largest and Finest Line of Ready-Made Clothing

ever brought to Huntingdon county. If you have not got your Fall and Winter Suit yet, will you please come and examine ours?

Men's Fine Dress Overcoats! Overcoats!

We have on our counters, the Finest Line of Light and Heavy-Weight Coats ever seen in this place. Men's Fine Dress Meltons at $10.00. We have them in eight different colors.

Boys' and Children's Clothing! Clothing!

We have them, and the prices will sell them. **Knee Pants Suits** from $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, up. Children's and Boys' Overcoats, from 4 to 13 years, $2.00, up. From 15 to 18 years, Satin-faced, in Meltons, $6.50 to $7.00.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Gents' Furnishing Goods!

We can scarcely mention anything about this line of goods, only we can say we have them, as our windows will show you. Our Great Underwear Sale will commence to-day and continue until you have got yours from us.

Do we refund money in case of dissatisfaction? Of course we do, and without any bickering or bantering, too, but that is no more than any first-class house will do. Buy your Fall Suit from us and you will not want to return it. It will fit you perfectly and please you so well that you will return only to buy your Overcoat and Furnishings.

W. E. EBY,

Opera House, **HUNTINGDON, PA.**

HATS, BONNETS, CAPS,

Mrs. M. E. EVANS,

Now has the largest line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies, ever opened out in Mapleton.

Trimmings, Flowers, Birds, Wings, Feathers, Tips, Aigrets, Ornaments, Velvets, Cords, etc., etc., etc.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods of so many kinds I can't itemize them. Come and examine them.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

W. H. LIGHTNER,

JEWELER,

Mapleton Depot - - Pa.,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, CHARMS, SOCIETY PINS, ETC., ETC.

Any article in my line not kept in stock will be furnished on short notice at as low a price as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

W. H. Lightner,

FOSTERS BUILDING - - MAIN STREET.

New Meat Market!

D. M. COWHER, Proprietor.

Market in Rex's Building,

MAIN STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

I will keep constantly on hand fresh and salt meats and will furnish patrons with just what they desire.

Ham,
Veal,
Lard,
Sausage,
Pudding,
Sliced Ham,
Fresh Beef,
Dried Beef,
Fresh Pork,
Breakfast Bacon,
Shoulder, etc.

I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the people of Mapleton.

D. M. COWHER.

The Beauties of the Season!

Everybody is delighted with the nice selection of

Fall & Winter Millinery!

Miss Mattie Robley,

Main St., Mapleton Depot, Pa.

I have just received another large addition to my well-selected

—stock of—

HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, BIRDS, RIBBONS,

—AND—

OTHER TRIMMINGS.

I Will Positively not be Undersold!